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The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy

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THE OFFICIAL FEDERAL JOURNAL of the ASSOCIATED PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANISATIONS of AUSTRALIA
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2. J. Path. Bact., 33, (1930), 1045
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5. J. Pediat., 30, (1947), 645
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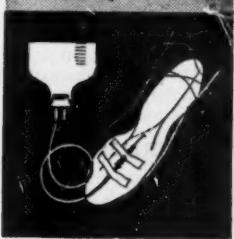


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New Series: Vol. 33—No. 391

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August 30, 1952

THE BUDGET

THE Budget, presented in Parliament each year, is an event of national importance, and of much interest to every citizen.

The cost of running Australia is the responsibility of the people, and in his Budget Speech the Treasurer sets forth the demands which the Government will make in the coming year upon the purses of the taxpayers. It is natural, therefore, that every person should examine the Budget closely to determine the extent to which he will be affected by the proposals.

In the financial year ended June 30, 1952, the total income of the Commonwealth was £1,002,395,123, of which £919,027,868 came from taxation direct and indirect.

But the Budget indicates more than the incidence of taxation on the income of the business unit and the individual. It is an index of the nation's financial position, and as such is worthy of close examination.

Sir Arthur Fadden closed his speech on the 1952-53 Budget with a note of optimism. He said: "I hear talk of depression; such talk is dangerous nonsense, with export prices high, with the seasons good, with great defence programmes and works programmes going on, with our population increasing rapidly, with the worst industrial bottle-necks broken, with taxation lower than in any comparable country, it is clear that the broad conditions have never been more favourable for enterprise."

But elsewhere in his speech Sir Arthur points to tendencies that should temper optimism with caution. He points out that in the last twelve months the attitude of businessmen has changed. Whereas a year ago they believed that monetary demand for goods would go on increasing at a tremendous rate, so that ready markets would be found for almost anything that was produced and large and easy profits would be made, today there was prevalent in some quarters a fear about the economic future, which he, Sir Arthur, believed to be basically unfounded.

The ratio between money available for spending and available goods is a powerful factor in determining business prosperity.

Every businessman knows from actual experience that the terms of this ratio are changing.

The trend has not been unobserved by the Government's economic advisers, for in the Budget Speech we are told that today few if any consumer goods are short; that in some lines heavy stocks are held and that competition is more active among traders.

More significant is the statement that "there are signs that present demands for some types of goods are inadequate to absorb the supplies available, and in consequence some unemployment has emerged here and there in the economy." Figures are given to confirm the statement in regard to unemployment.

Intensification of these conditions will inevitably lead to keener competition; possibly to some falling in prices and shortening of money margins of profit. Greater efficiency will be called for to ensure successful operation of the individual business unit.

Of more specific interest to chemists is Sir Arthur's announcement that during the financial year 1952-53 a Medical Benefits scheme — of which we have heard much in recent months — will come into operation. We are told that this scheme will provide for the payment of subsidies in respect to medical treatment of members of organisations registered under the scheme. Provision is made in the Budget for an expenditure of £750,000 this year for this particular service. When fully established, the cost is estimated at £7,500,000 per annum.

In the year 1951-1952 the cost of pharmaceutical benefits was £7,327,414; provision made in the Budget for the current year is £7,000,000. Pharmaceutical benefits for pensioners cost £357,632 in 1951-1952 and £360,000 has been set down for the estimate for the current year.

Our readers are aware of other general features of the Budget and will appreciate the slight easing of the burden of income and sales taxes, and the modification of the very harsh application of the taxation laws in relation to goodwill. Altogether the picture is not completely discouraging. It may be that as time goes on all may be called upon for greater effort and sacrifice. It may be that, as Sir Arthur said, "it is confidence and faith that we need."

THE MONTH

QUOTATION FOR THE MONTH

Because half a dozen grasshoppers under a fern make the field ring with their importunate clunk, whilst thousands of great cattle, reposed beneath the shadow of the British oak, chew the cud and are silent, pray do not imagine that those who make the noise are the only inhabitants of the field, or that after all, they are other than the little shrivelled, meagre, hopping, though loud and troublesome INSECTS of the hour.

—EDMUND BURKE.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION CENTENARY

Australia Represented.

The Centenary of the American Pharmaceutical Association, founded in Philadelphia on October 7, 1852, is being celebrated in that city this month. In celebrating the Centennial of the founding of the Association the Annual Convention was planned to be held in Philadelphia in the month of August.

Many world-wide dignitaries accepted invitations to be present at the Convention, and the celebration culminated with an academic procession on the afternoon of August 20. At the Centennial Banquet on the same evening representatives of the World Health Organisation and related professional societies throughout the world were guests of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

This celebration is an event of outstanding historical importance. Representatives of all the major countries of the world will be present to do honour to the American Pharmaceutical and it is pleasant to note that Australia will be represented by two delegates.

When an invitation to attend was first received by the Pharmaceutical Association it was thought that distance and the cost of sending a delegate would preclude representation. However, as a result of a most generous offer by the Directors of Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London, to defray the cost of the fares involved, the President of the Association, Mr. W. R. Cutler, of Kingsgrove, Sydney, N.S.W., has been able to go as an official representative of the Association. Mr. Cutler left Sydney on this mission on August 15, and will report to the Association on his return. After attending the Convention, Mr. Cutler will gather information concerning pharmaceutical conditions in the United States, and will return by way of England and the Continent. Altogether he will be away for some six weeks.

By a coincidence, Mr. Reg. C. Rutter, a former President of the Association, was in Philadelphia for the purpose of visiting his daughter at the time of the Convention, and although the notice was short, consented to represent the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland at the Centennial celebrations, to which an invitation was extended to him by the A.P.A.

Both Mr. Cutler and Mr. Rutter may be relied upon to represent Australia in a fitting manner.

The gesture of Allen & Hanburys in making the contribution is one which earns the thanks and appreciation of Australian pharmacy.

TWO IMPORTANT CONFERENCES

Two important conferences take place this month. In Sydney the biennial meeting of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science will take place. Scientific workers in many fields will foregather there to contribute to or take part in the discussions on an extremely wide range of scientific subjects.

The programme for Section "O," Pharmaceutical Science, is varied and interesting. Some of the papers will be published in the September issue of the Journal, which will be devoted largely to a report of the Conference.

The President of Section "O" for the Sydney meeting is Mr. Nigel C. Manning, F.P.S., B.Sc., Lecturer in Pharmacy, Victorian College of Pharmacy.

In Melbourne the eighth meeting of the Australasian Medical Congress (British Medical Association) will be held during the week commencing August 25. This meeting marks the centenary of the Medical Society of Victoria. Representatives of the medical profession from all parts of the Commonwealth will attend this meeting. The Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria has organised an A.P.F. exhibit at the Medical Exhibition, which is being held in conjunction with the Congress.

P.B.A. PROSECUTIONS

This issue of the Journal carries reports of trials of a doctor and pharmacy proprietor in South Australia, for breaches of the P.B. Act. Both were convicted and fined. The proprietor of the pharmacy was not a registered pharmaceutical chemist, but similar charges could have been brought against any chemist who had acted in the same way.

In these cases it seems clear that neither the doctor nor the proprietor of the pharmacy derived any financial benefit from their actions. The offences could be classified as technical breaches of the Act and Regulations, and were not of a criminal nature. Nevertheless the stigma of conviction—something entirely repugnant to reputable persons—remains. Unfortunately, certain practices in connection with the supply of benefits have been allowed to develop by the Commonwealth authorities and go unchecked. Even though they may not have been openly condoned, the general acceptance of such practices over a period could be construed as tacit approval.

Much of the trouble may be traced to the provision that P.B.A. and P.M.S. prescriptions must be signed by the customer or his agent as proof of having received the benefit. This is an exacting requirement which, at times, is most difficult to fulfil; consequently expedients adopted to comply have sometimes been of doubtful validity. It is an elementary principle in business that

the right to act as an agent must be backed by some authority express or implied from the principal. One cannot without such authority obligate or discharge from their obligation another person. Laxity, therefore, in regard to the signing for benefits received could, even without dishonest intent, lead any chemist into serious trouble. For protection to himself, if for no other reason, a chemist should be reasonably certain that a benefit which he dispenses is intended for and has been received by the person named in the prescription.

Commenting on the prosecution of the doctor, the State President of the South Australian Branch of the B.M.A. said the B.M.A. was not satisfied with the present method of obtaining emergency stocks of drugs for the doctor's bag. However, any approach to the Minister of Health on the subject would have to come from the Federal Council of the B.M.A., he said. The State Branch had no direct contact with the Minister. The Federal Council was in constant touch with him about the effect of the Act and its operation.

GOODWILL AND TAXATION

The following is the Hansard record of the speech of the Treasurer, the Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Fadden, in presenting this section of the Budget to the Commonwealth Parliament on August 6:—

"Lessors' Goodwill."

"The Government has examined the effects of income tax on amounts paid and received for the acquisition and disposal of goodwill attached to leasehold business premises.

"These amounts have, in the past, been treated as income of the recipients because in many cases they amounted to nothing more than rent paid in advance. Correspondingly, payments have been allowed as deductions for the reason that the value of the payments is exhausted at the termination of the lease.

"In recent years, strong protests have been made against the practice on the ground that the tax is a levy on capital. There is little doubt that in a great number of cases there is substance in these protests.

"The matter has been considered by the Commonwealth Committee on Taxation, which has recommended that amounts paid for goodwill so described should be treated as taxable income on the one hand and allowable deductions on the other, only if the vendor and purchaser so agree and notify the Commissioner of Taxation to that effect. In other words, it is intended to

let the tax consequences follow the stated conclusions of the negotiating parties.

"It is intended that the altered law should commence to apply to transactions made after December 31, 1952. This will enable the parties to leasehold transactions and their advisers to familiarise themselves with the altered law prior to its operation."

Comment by Trade Associations' Accountants.

The following letter, addressed by Messrs. Buckley & Hughes, Chartered Accountants (Aust.), of "Collins House," 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, under date August 18, 1952, to the Secretary of the Trade Associations' Federal Taxation Defence Council, will be of interest to many readers:—

"We refer to the announcement made by Sir Arthur Fadden in his Budget Speech concerning the proposed amendment of the Income Tax Assessment Act on the matter of taxation of amounts received for goodwill attached to leasehold premises. The Treasurer announced that amounts paid for goodwill so described, will in future be treated as taxable income on the one hand and allowable deductions on the other, only if the vendor and purchaser so agree and notify the Commissioner of Taxation to that effect. This, to all intents and purposes, means that in the vast majority of cases there will not apparently in future be any tax charged on an amount received for goodwill as such.

"It is intended that the amendment to the Act shall take effect in the near future, but not immediately, and this perhaps is a little disappointing, as it affords no relief to persons who have yet to be assessed in respect of transactions in the last income year, or who, having been assessed, have lodged valid objections or appeals. However, the Treasurer pointed out that the intention of delaying for a short time the operation of this amendment is to enable taxpayers and their advisers to familiarise themselves with the altered law.

"Without actually seeing the amending Bill—and we have not yet seen it because it has yet to be presented to Parliament—we find it difficult to comment in detail on the proposed amendment, because the precise words that are used will be important, as this represents a fundamental change in what has been accepted as the law relating to the assessment of leasehold premiums. Generally speaking, however, we consider that the proposed amendment does fully meet the objections that were laid against the existing provisions in the Act, and it appears that the intention of the Government is to give effect to the

P.D.L. WARNING No. 12.

GOODWILL AND TAXATION

One of the points made by the Commonwealth Treasurer, Sir Arthur Fadden, in presenting the Budget to Parliament on August 6, was to foreshadow relief in the matter of taxation on goodwill.

There is little doubt that this change in the present law will be passed by Parliament.

At the same time, it is necessary to advise members who may contemplate selling their pharmacies that the change will not operate until January 1, 1953, and to recommend that any who may be selling their businesses before the end of the year should still seek expert advice through the P.D.L.

representations that were made to it by your Association and to the submissions placed before the Taxation Advisory Committee by this firm."

25% OF KODAK YEARLY DIVIDEND TO CHARITY

It is not perhaps generally known that each and every year 25 per cent. of the dividends of Kodak (Australasia) Pty. Ltd. is distributed to a charitable fund perpetuating the philanthropic activities which the joint founder of the Australian organisation, Mr. Thomas Baker, initiated during his lifetime.

Mr. Thomas Baker, who died in 1928, by his will, left his residuary estate for the purpose of a Perpetual Trust Fund which was established in 1928, and known as the Thomas Baker (Kodak), Alice Baker, Eleanor Shaw Benefactions Fund. The annual income from this fund is used for the continuance and extension of work in medical research, and for other charitable institutions, uses and objects. The Fund thus originated by Mr. Baker was augmented in 1935 on the death of his wife, and again in 1948, following the death of her sister, both of whom bequeathed the bulk of their separate estates as an accretion to the original fund.

The Medical Research Institute which bears their name is now everywhere recognised as a vigorous ally to the forces in operation all over the world in the interests of preventive medicine.

Financial responsibility for the continuance of the good work has been laid by the founders, on the Trustees of the Benefactions Fund, and this responsibility they have been able to fulfil through the years from the regular dividends which have been received from the fund's substantial shareholdings in Kodak (Australasia) Pty. Ltd.

NEW SOUTH WALES POISONS ACT UNDER FIRE

New South Wales' obsolete Poisons Act has again been under fire. Sydney "Truth" for August 10 features a front-page article dealing with the ease with which deadly poisons are available in New South Wales.

In the article, which is given the title "A Scandalous Death Roll," it is alleged that the public of New South Wales has paid dearly for the negligence of New South Wales Parliamentarians in failing to amend, the antiquated Poisons Act of 1902.

It is stated that a new Act drafted by an expert committee in 1940 was pigeon-holed by politicians, and that in 1945 the Pharmacy Board, which is responsible for administering the present Act, reported in part to Parliament: "The Board's previous contention that this obsolete Act has outlived its usefulness is again stressed. It is absolutely essential that an up-to-date measure be introduced into Parliament.

"We have repeatedly stressed the need for new poisons legislation in New South Wales, and cannot understand the disregard of the safety of the public by the Legislature in refusing to accept responsibility.

"New South Wales is the only State in the Commonwealth in which provision is not made in the Poisons Acts and for a schedule restricting the supply of preparations containing potentially dangerous substances to a medical prescription."

SELF-SERVICE PHARMACIES ARE HERE

Australian chemists will be somewhat surprised to learn that the self-service pharmacy has arrived. This surely will create some very interesting points in regard to conduct and control, maintenance of qualified supervision, etc., under the legislation governing pharmacy.

Recent journals from Great Britain report that the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is bringing a test case against Boots Cash Chemists (Southern) Ltd., who are conducting the self-service pharmacy. The action is of a friendly nature, the Society claiming a declaration that certain sales of poisons made in a self-service pharmacy were effected otherwise than by or under the supervision of a registered pharmaceutical chemist.

"The Chemist and Druggist" for May 24, 1952, reported that the facts and the question of law to be submitted to the Court had been agreed to by the parties.

A reference to this action will be found in the London Letter published in this Journal.

GEORGE URDANG MEDAL FOR HISTORY OF PHARMACY OFFERED FOR WORLD COMPETITION

A news release from the University of Wisconsin refers to the establishment of a George Urdang Medal to commemorate the name of Professor George Urdang, who was entertained by his colleagues at the University of Wisconsin in celebration of his 70th birthday recently.

Highlight of the after-dinner programme was the announcement by Professor Marshall Clagett, of the History of Science Department of the establishment, of the Urdang medal as an international award.

The medal, he said, would be bestowed at irregular intervals for original and scholarly works pertaining primarily to historic or historico-social aspects of pharmacy appearing anywhere in the world.

The first medal to be cast was given to Mrs. Urdang as a memento of the occasion. Contributions from 750 Wisconsin pharmacists and members of the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy and of the American College of Apothecaries made it possible to create the medal.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT EXCHANGE

The International Pharmaceutical Students' Federation has prepared a scheme for promoting student exchange among all member countries, according to a note appearing in "The British and Overseas Pharmacist" for June.

- Categories of students set down for exchange are:
- Working students—those wishing to work in a pharmacy for a period from three to six months.
 - Observer students—those wishing to observe:
 - The work of a pharmacy during a short holiday up to one month;
 - the pharmaceutical student's way of life in another country.
 - Parties of students.

Countries taking part in the exchange are expected to include Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Eire, Great Britain, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and Western Germany. Australian, New Zealand and South African students resident in Great Britain may also take part.

Administration will be in the hands of the Chairman of the Student Exchange Committee—Eddie H. M. Geirnaert, Hoogewoerd 27, Leiden.

QUEENSLAND TO RECIPROCOATE WITH NORTHERN IRELAND

In the report published in "The Irish Chemist and Druggist" for June, 1952, of a meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, it was reported that a letter had been received from the Pharmacy Board of Queensland, intimating that after purusal of Acts of Parliament, Examination Papers, etc., the Board was prepared to enter into a reciprocal agreement with the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, as from April 24.

On the motion of Mr. J. McGregor, seconded by Mr. Moore, it was decided to enter into the agreement as from the same date.

VOLUME OF RETAIL SALES KEEPS UP

Despite reports of individuals concerning apparent falling off of customer demands in the retail field statistics released by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics indicates that for the quarter ended 31st March, 1952, the volume of retail trade in Australia was being maintained. The summary which has been released is an estimate only, but has been derived from returns of a representative sample of retail traders. These returns cover approximately 40 per cent. of all retail sales in Australia. Estimated totals for Australia have been calculated by methods appropriate to a stratified sample. The estimated volume for the three months is shown as 469.7 million pounds, compared with 416.5 million pounds for the corresponding quarter of the year, 1951.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

Daily papers recently carried a New York report that President Truman had been offered a Directorate with the Pharmaceutical Division of Schenley Industries Incorporated, manufacturers of antibiotics, synthetic plasma and other widely used pharmaceuticals.

ASPRIN POISONING

Poisoning statistics from the United Kingdom have disclosed in recent years an alarming increase in the number of persons poisoned by Aspirin.

In the latest issue of "The Pharmaceutical Journal" to hand, we read of a death by misadventure of a woman who took an overdose of Aspirin tablets. The Coroner in this case said there should be a warning notice on all bottles of Aspirin tablets to the effect that the contents were dangerous if taken in excess. He hoped that makers and chemists would see what they could do to help the public and protect lives by affixing labels.

Such comment is timely and wise. When a substance or preparation so universally and commonly used becomes potentially dangerous, controls and warnings are desirable.

The mere fact that a preparation carries a warning label and that its distribution is restricted to qualified persons marks it as one which should be treated with due caution—and serves to deter a reckless person from excess dosage.

INCIPIENT DISSOLUTION!

A New South Wales chemist (who wishes to remain anonymous), burdened by the many present-day cares of conducting a pharmacy, and bracing his flagging spirits to the task of preparing his income tax return, beheld himself as in a dream. Recovering from his transient melancholia, and being perhaps grateful that in his somnolent state he had been preserved in the tranquil aqua dest. of pharmacy rather than consumed in the bunsen flame, he committed his vision to paper. With the added interpretative skill of our artist, we here depict Galen (1952) as he saw himself.



SCIENCE SECTION



EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc. F.P.S.

ARTICLES

- British Pharmaceutical Conference, Nottingham, 1952.
- British Pharmacopoeia 1953.
- British Pharmacopoeia Commission.
- Royal Charter for the School of Pharmacy, University of London.
- New South Wales University of Technology.
- Daraprim.
- Burn Dressings.
- Oxygen in Contact Lens Solution.
- New Drugs for Treatment of Epilepsy.
- A Simple, Quick Blood-Test to Demonstrate "E605" (Parathion) Poisoning.
- Prolonged Coriamine Administration.

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE, NOTTINGHAM, 1952

Chairman: H. B. MACKIE.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS

AN EDUCATION FOR A PHARMACIST

(Received by Air Mail)

I have entitled my address "An Education for a Pharmacist," not, you will observe, pharmaceutical education or even education for pharmacy. I have chosen this title to indicate that I desire rather more latitude than an exact interpretation of the other two would permit.

If what I have to say appears to be provocative, I hope it will be provocative of thought and discussion rather than disagreement. An Education, then, for a Pharmacist.

The person I have in mind is a professional man who understands thoroughly what he is doing, who comprehends the scientific basis of drugs and drug action, who is able to evaluate critically the products he handles, who is competent to advise physicians concerning drugs and their uses, who works at his profession creatively and advances its service.

Education concerns two spheres, one has to do with the human spirit, the other with material requirements. Any profession to be long-lived must insist on education and on education in this sense. Merely to train competent practitioners is only part of our purpose, and not, I think, the most important part.

Early Education.

The early education of the future pharmacist should be as broadly based as possible, designed to discover aptitudes and latent potentialities, and should seldom degenerate into formalised and didactic instruction. Making the necessary allowances for all generalities, I hold it true that you can only teach a man what he knows, which is only another way of saying that the word education means exactly what it says. We all have our proper gift of God, and it should be the purpose of early education to discover that gift and to help and encourage the possessor to make the most of it.

The last years at school should be spent in the study of exact sciences, where the discipline of attention to detail is cardinal, but room must be found for the pursuit of purely cultural studies. I would like to see Latin restored to its original place, but failing this, the wide sweep of world history will give that sense of the past and feeling of continuity that the study of Latin manages so subtly to convey. Language is basic to communication, and young people who lack Latin have a hard road to travel to be completely literate or even to express themselves clearly in an examination paper.

It should be possible to determine before the end of a pupil's schooldays whether or not he is likely to suc-

ceed in Pharmacy. There is no lack of warning about this.

Burns:— What's a' your jargon o' your schools
Your Latin names for horns and stools
If honest nature made you fools
What sair's your grammars?
Ye'd better ta'en up spades and schols, or
knappen hammers.

Schiller's cry from the heart:—

Mit der Dummheit kämpfen Götter selbst vergebens;
and the devastating statement in the Old Testament:—
Though thou shouldst bray a fool in a mortar among
wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart
from him.

The test of a successful early education is not the amount of knowledge that a pupil takes away from school, but his appetite to know and his capacity to learn. If the school sends out young people with a desire for knowledge and some idea of how to acquire and use it, it will have done its work.

Professional Studies.

With young people who have had this type of early training and who have consciously selected pharmacy, we can now proceed. The whole field of training is too wide for my time and too long for your patience. I propose to deal in some detail with that aspect in which I am most interested, galenical pharmacy, but if we are to get this subject in proper perspective we must examine, however briefly, the basic sciences of pharmacology and pharmacognosy.

Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

Concerning pharmaceutical chemistry, I have little to say, partly because the ground covered by this subject is fairly clearly delimited, partly because the matter has been discussed by others from this chair, chiefly because the able persons who practise this section of pharmacy occupy dominating positions; so that there is little likelihood of this aspect of training being inadequate. The danger is of quite a different order, the tendency for pharmaceutical chemistry to acquire parts of the training that logically belong elsewhere. This has two bad effects: it overweights this part of the syllabus and robs other subjects of the key points that would give them real significance. Let us now turn to the other subjects.

Pharmacology and Pharmacognosy.

Used in the broadest sense pharmacology and pharmacognosy mean the same thing, "Knowledge about Drugs,"

but each of these terms has gradually assumed an acquired meaning. What the pharmacist needs to know about drugs is their identity, their purity and their potency; especially their potency. This is what I understand by "Knowledge about Drugs" and our scheme of education must be designed to inculcate the theoretical information and practical techniques on which such knowledge is based. The historical background, the botanical or zoological origin, the geographical source, methods of cultivation and preparation, is knowledge that a well informed pharmacist ought to possess, both for its cultural value and its commercial importance.

Pharmacology is important because it provides the link in the chain of knowledge between pharmacy and medicine. A modern education for a pharmacist must be designed to strengthen this link and by bringing him into closer contact with the physician ensure his professional status. Pharmacology is the youngest of the preclinical sciences and the most important factors in its early development were the rise of biochemistry and the pursuit of research in pharmaceutical laboratories.

The vast, ever enlarging, always changing field of therapeutic agents confronting the physician makes it imperative that he have assistance in finding his way through the labyrinth of complex and controversial materials. The need for an authentic and unprejudiced source of information increases daily, and we must organise our training so that the pharmacist can be that source. Within recent years much publicity has been given to all scientific discoveries. This desire to keep the public informed of new developments is both commendable and dangerous. The danger lies in the fact that newspaper reports of scientific results are frequently garbled and never complete or adequate. This adds a further burden to the responsibilities of the professional man. Now it is his further duty to guide the public and keep people informed as to the merit of new therapeutic agents.

A knowledge of pharmacology is essential in the formulation of new medicaments. The preparation of solutions for the eye involving considerations such as the optimum pH for therapeutic action without loss of stability, the use of effective and non-irritant preservatives, and the adjustment of osmotic pressure; the preparation of injectable materials of every kind, the choice of vehicles for all types of preparations, including ointments and creams—all these require a knowledge of pharmacology, if the work is to be intelligently performed.

The pharmaceutical curriculum includes many courses which contribute to a sound foundation for the study of pharmacology, and I share the opinion that true pharmacology may well find its fullest development in the field of pharmacy. An adequate background of the chemistry of natural products is essential in order to make possible the teaching of pharmacology on a high level, and it is desirable that the pharmacognosy course be revised and modernised to contribute more effectively to this end.

We could probably all agree upon certain fundamental objectives. We have a right to demand of any course of applied science (1) that it will provide information that will be useful to the student in solving problems, not only of today, but also of tomorrow, and (2) that the teaching of principles should be preferred to the communication of isolated facts. Facts are quickly forgotten, and in any case, can be found in hand-books; understanding is more difficult to acquire, but once acquired becomes an integral part of the student's mind.

The use of drugs has a very long history, but pharmacognosy as a science dates from the beginning of the nineteenth century (the term "pharmacognosy" was introduced by Seydel in 1815). Although the chemical knowledge of natural products was constantly increasing during that century, these developments had very little influence on the teaching of pharmacognosy. Plant descriptions, morphological and anatomical studies of crude drugs continued to be the essential features of the courses. There is, however, an approach to pharmacognosy that would permit the integration of this im-

portant subject with pharmacology to the immense benefit of both. The pharmacological actions of natural products derive from definite chemical entities elaborated by living cells. These active constituents also provide the centre of interest for the pharmacognosist, since the existence of these substances is the very reason that the drug is included in pharmacognosy. These constituents, however, are not only of interest because of their effect on the animal body; they have a function in the body of the producing organism, too. An alkaloid, a glycoside, a vitamin, should be considered as part of a living organism, as functional parts of the cells.

Doubts have been expressed about the necessity of pharmacognosy for the practising pharmacist. A reduction of the taxonomical, morphological and anatomical emphasis in the syllabus and modernising the training by taking a more chemical, biochemical and physiological approach, would change it into a subject whose significance and importance would be evident to all. Pharmacognosy is pharmacy's specific and peculiar contribution to the cause of science, and it behoves us to esteem it well.

Pharmacy.

Galenic pharmacy enables us to present trains of thought and methods of scientific manipulation which as yet lie outside the domain of equations and formulae. Many remedial agents have crept into existence and become established through empirical experimentation, and the teacher who makes light of this, and who allows the wealth that came into his hands from days gone by to sink out of sight, wrongs himself and the community of which he is a part. Who knows the inter-structural relationships that exist in the simplest galenical preparations? Consider the terms: tinctures, syrups, infusions, liquid and solid extracts. These and such as these apply to a complex association of a whole mass of materials derived from the vegetable structures that contain or yield them. Processes such as those indicated have been employed since the beginning of man's historical record. It would appear that galenical pharmacy is, and always has been, based on colloidal complications, and inasmuch as the normal structure and juices of most, if not all, plants are colloidal, it follows that the study of pharmacy as applied to natural substances is that of colloidal research and colloidal manipulation.

Within recent years such reasoning has been more generously received, partly because of the clearer views that now prevail regarding the value of "structureless" compounds, and partly because advanced thought in pharmacy more fully comprehends its inherited opportunity. Pharmaceutical effort in this field of colloidal structures, long dormant in its original home, has elsewhere been very active. Accepting that non-crystalline substances compose the major part of plant tissues, it becomes the pharmacist's duty to disentangle these complicated structures and, in doing so, to provide a product which has not undergone fundamental rearrangements. We must cease to teach that a simple macerate or percolate is anything other than a crude beginning. There is, of course, no Alkahest, no Universal Solvent such as was dreamt of by Paracelsus. In the process of extraction of natural colloidal groups, the most promising neutral liquids are included in the list of fourteen laid down by Uri Lloyd. By means of these solvents successively applied most plants may be virtually exhausted of their contents. Each saturate is, however, not an ultimate, but in itself may constitute a group of associated constituents, which by further subdivision is capable of yielding yet more closely related substances. By such manipulative processes and without the use of energetic chemicals, colloidal plant structures may be dissected and individualised to a degree of pharmaceutical satisfaction, even if not to absolute chemical perfection. A tentative beginning was made when ergot, colchicum and strophanthus seed were freed from inert material by extraction with a neutral liquid before percolation with alcohol. The use of a neutral liquid as an excluder is exemplified in ox bile and the manipulation of different strengths of alcohol to in-

clude and exclude at will is carried further in the extraction of liver. Another facet of this idea is shown in the piecemeal separation of certain of the alkaloids of opium and their reassembly to give the well known injectable products.

I am satisfied that given the right training and outlook there is practically no limit to what may be done in producing medicaments which evoke the precise therapeutic response that is desired, plus the synergistic effect that frequently accompanies this, and which are free from inhibiting or damaging reactions. Some of us have been making a study of the solanaceous group of drugs. We find that by the use of quite simple successive solvents, we can produce, in the form of colloidal scales, a substance miscible with every type of solvent and which appears to possess all the properties of the original drug. This is but a beginning. By varying the solvent or slightly shifting the pH, medicaments may be provided to give immediate or prolonged action. This is shown in the cinchona and ipecacuanha group. At one time we were inclined to look askance on the use of sherry as a vehicle, but recent experience has sent us back to examine this problem with fresh eyes. Even such an allegedly simple drug as liquorice presents problems little dreamed of a few years ago. The presence of potassium citrate, syrup or glycerin as part of the vehicle not only gives, in many cases, a better preparation, but one that tolerates the addition of iron salts.

I have said that much of this type of work lies outside the realm of formulae and equations, but a beginning has been made in the case of glycerin and sugar in the stabilising of tannin-containing galenicals. It has been shown that the effect is proportional to the molecular concentration and can be expressed:-

$$T = KM$$

where T is the time in days, K a constant and M the molecular concentration. As time goes on, no doubt what is obscure or empirical will be reduced to laws expressible in this form.

The discovery of the alkaloidal affinities of hydrous aluminium silicate has opened a new field which at last is being energetically tilled by young pharmacists. Although it is not yet possible to be certain, there seems little doubt that this also will provide a method of obtaining plant substances in a purified and active form. The process of dialysis, once official in the pharmacopoeia, must again take its place as an important pharmaceutical process.

Colloidal chemistry is based upon the fact that quantity is but one factor that determines chemical or therapeutic action. The condition of a substance is of first importance in its therapeutic application. Consider the case of mercury, an over-simplification perhaps, but it illustrates the point I am trying to make. Five ounces of mercury have been swallowed without appreciable result, while a few grains finely divided forms an active agent. The same effect of physical state is true of the purgative resins. The condition of the active substances will thus determine to a large extent the quality of the galenical, and this brings into prominence the relation between strength and quality. The strength of a vintage wine is based on its alcoholic content, but its quality is determined by quite other considerations. There is no difficulty in doubling the alkaloidal strength of a nux vomica galenical by adding a few grains of strychnine, but the question arises, has the quality been improved?

Standardisation.

The attempt to standardise a preparation by a single dominating constituent is but a struggle towards a pharmaceutical standard of excellence in which the therapeutic quality should be the ideal. Until we have a far greater knowledge of the chemistry of plants, not only of the constituents, but of the manner of their occurrence, and a far clearer picture of the exact therapeutic action of these constituents considered separately or in groups than we now possess, we must in our scheme of training stress the importance of quality. In doing so

we shall be dealing with one of our most important pharmaceutical problems for, in addition to finding new remedial agents, we must aim at giving to the users of medicines, the wealth that comes from manipulative pharmacy and balanced research applied directly to the study of qualities. It is impossible to tell what will be the course of the development of our knowledge, but it seems likely that in a few decades we shall have a much clearer picture of the whole field. The details are likely to become ever more complicated, but that should not worry us if we can adopt the natural historian's approach. We can be sure that new physical, chemical and physiological principles of very general importance will emerge from such new knowledge.

Is it fanciful to believe that there is some analogy between the elaborately processed "foods" and the substitution of synthetic chemicals in medicine for the naturally occurring substances in the plant and animal kingdom. No one really believes that sodium cyclohexylsulphamate does in fact replace cane sugar and honey in human metabolism or that glyceryl monostearate or polyoxyethylene compounds are not a very poor substitute for natural fats and oils. I am not here discussing the synthetic carcinogenic substances that were added to foods, azo-dyes, butter yellow or the nitrogen trichloride that "improves" our bread and is toxic to dogs. To carry the point even further from our present discussion, I was once sufficiently close to agriculture to look with misgiving on the use of chemical substitutes for the natural fertilisers of the soil.

We are now upon the threshold of an era in pharmacy in which the crudeness of the past will rapidly disappear and in which our medicines will be known and valued in accordance with their actual conditions. In these circumstances it behoves us to look again at our pattern of research, and the following quotation from a lecture recently delivered by Dr. R. L. M. Syngue at the Royal Institute of Chemistry, seems to be very pertinent to this matter.

I will end by pleading for a change of emphasis in research in these fields. Glancing through Chemical Abstracts (which is a fair summary of published work), one gets the impression of an enormous misdirection of scientific effort. People are so keen to sell a new wonder drug or vitamin, or discover "the cure" for cancer, that relatively few are studying naturally occurring substances in their natural environment. Detailed chemical analysis of biological material is exacting work. Most of these numberless dreary papers on "The interaction of synthetic analogs of antibiotic W and vitamin X on ABC having a Y-induced requirement for Z" are getting us nowhere at great trouble and expense. The end observation is growth or failure to grow. More detailed and painstaking analysis of biological systems may not help anybody rapidly to create a market for W, X, Y, or Z. It may be three times more difficult and lead to writing only one-fifth as many papers, but in the long run the time spent will be vastly more productive both of real wonder drugs and real cancer cures. We shall also gain a new depth of understanding of the beauty, the simplicity and the complexity of living things."

The Future Pharmacist.

It has been stated by knowledgeable persons that the future pharmacist will be chiefly occupied in counting tablets, mostly phenobarbitone, and dissolving a sterile substance in sterile water. I see a very different picture: I see the future pharmacognosist and the future pharmacologist working together to find and prove new remedial agents from biological sources that will be as different from our present galenicals as a spider's web is from a modern haemostatic. I see remedial agents that will require for their preparation all the knowledge and all the skill that a pharmacist can acquire. It may be true today as when it was written in medieval times that "Contra malum mortis non est medicamen in horris." But we are the prisoners of hope, we must take Voltaire's advice and continue to cultivate our gardens.

The Teacher.

With permission, I would like to end by addressing directly the men and women engaged in my own section

of pharmacy. I am well aware that what I have been saying will call for exertions and adaptations that may at first be resented. It is one of the compensations of a teacher's life that he is using his mind on valuable subjects. All over the world people are spending their lives at work where their minds must be kept numb all day, or else on highly rewarding activities (merrily), which are tedious, or frivolous or worse.

Greatly daring we have elected to join a famous company; some of the most important men in history have been teachers. Many of the biggest advances in civilisation have been the chief work, not of politicians or inventors, not even of artists, but of teachers.

We must, therefore, have courage equal to the responsibilities we have undertaken. That we have difficulties to overcome goes without saying; lack of adequate accommodation is general in most institutions today. Storr Jordan's famous dictum, "Have your university in sheds, have it in tents, but have the masters there," is not so helpful when you are relying on accurate laboratory work as your teaching method.

If, however, the early training follows the line I have suggested, and if, in particular, the young people who are ill equipped are diverted to other paths, our work will become more rewarding. Not perhaps in a financial sense, that cannot, and in my opinion should not, be the inducement to become a teacher. We have Ruskin's assurance that pay alone never made a better soldier, a better artist or a better teacher.

We are the servants of reality, our responsibility is to the young, and through them to the future, a future we can envisage, but may not be able to share. The race that we are asked to run with patience is not a hundred yards individual sprint, but a relay race that began long before us and will continue long after. The idea has been well expressed in the noble words of Havelock Ellis: "For a brief space it is granted to us, if we will, to enlighten the darkness that surrounds our path. . . . We press forward, torch in hand, along the path. Soon from behind comes the runner who will outpace us. All our skill lies in giving into his hand the living torch, bright and unflickering, as we ourselves disappear in the darkness."

BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA 1953

Additions and Deletions.

The report of the British Pharmacopoeia Commission, which was received by the General Medical Council, states that new monographs on the substances and preparations given below will appear in the B.P. 1953:

Additions.

Bentonite
Capsules of Carbon Tetrachloride
Capsules of Chloramphenicol
Capsules of Male Fern
Capsules of Tetrachloroethylene
Cream of Zinc Oxide
Ethyl Bisoucinate
Eye ointment of Sulphacetamide
Injection of Dimercaprol
Injection of Ergotamine Tartrate
Injection of Globin Zinc Insulin
Injection of Procaine Benzylpenicillin
Injection of Sulphadimidine Sodium
Injection of d-Tubocurarine
Ointment of Zinc Oxide and Castor Oil
Paste of Zinc Oxide and Salicylic Acid
Sterilised Surgical Catgut
Tablets of Amidone Hydrochloride
Tablets of Cascara Sagrada
Tablets of Penicillin
Tablets of Phenadroxone Hydrochloride
Tablets of Phenytion Sodium
Tablets of Quinalbarbitone Sodium
Testosterone

It is proposed to omit from the Pharmacopoeia the following monographs, which appear in the B.P. 1948:—

Deletions.

Calcium Mandelate
Chromium Trioxide
Colchicum Seed
Diamorphine Hydrochloride
Dicoumarol
Dihydrostreptomycin
Hexoestrol
Purified Honey
Saccharated Iron Carbonate
Sterilized Cream of Penicillin
Theophylline and Sodium Acetate

A detailed programme has been arranged with the publisher and printer to provide for the publication of the new Pharmacopoeia in the spring of 1953.

The following additional alterations have also been announced:—

Proposed New Monographs.

Proposed new monographs in the B.P. 1953:—
Adrenaline acid tartrate
Amidone hydrochloride
Aureomycin hydrochloride
Bacillus Calmette Guerin vaccine
Benzyl benzoate application
Chiniofon sodium
Cyanocobalamin
Decamethyl iodide
Dibutyl phthalate
Diiodohydroxyquinoline
Dimethyl phthalate
Folic acid
Gamma benzene hexachloride
Helium
Injection of procaine benzyl-penicillin
Implants of deoxycortone acetate, testosterone Methoin
Phenadroxone hydrochloride
Scarlet fever antitoxin
Sodium aminosalicylate
Strong ointment of dithranol
Tablets of ergometrine maleate, ergotamine tartrate, ferrous sulphate, isoprenaline sulphate, mepyramine maleate, promethazine hydrochloride, riboflavin
Troxidone

Proposed Omissions from the B.P. 1953.

Aconite	Compound ointment of mercury
Acriflavine	Compound syrup of ferrous phosphate
Agar	Dill
Amidopyrine	Ergot
Balsam of Peru	Ethylene
Betanaphthol	Extract of ox bile
Caffeine and sodium benzoate	Glycerin of borax, boric acid
Calumba	Injection of bismuth salicylate, pituitary (posterior lobe)
Capiscum	Iodoform
Catechu	Phenazone
Colocynth	Pills
Compound mixture of senna	Podophyllum and Indian podophyllum
Ipomoea and ipomoea resin	Potassium acetate
Krameria	Potassium chlorate
Liniment of belladonna	Quinine ethyl carbonate
Liquid extract of liver	Senega
Lozenges, except penicillin lozenges	Solution of magnesium bicarbonate
M Mercury with chalk	Spirit of nitrous ether
Myrrh	Squill
Oestradiol dipropionate	Strophanthus
Oestrone	Sulphacetamide
Oils of Cajaput, caraway	Sulphadiazine sodium
Oily injection of penicillin	Sulphon
Ointments of mercurous chloride, phenol, zinc, oleate	Thiouracil
Pelletierine tannate	Valerian
	Wild cherry bark

BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA COMMISSION

Approved Names.

Supplementary List, July, 1952.

Approved Name	Other Names
Alphameprodine	<i>o</i> -3-Ethyl-1-methyl-4-phenyl-4 - propionoxy-piperidine
Betameprodine	<i>o</i> -3-Ethyl-1-methyl-4-phenyl-4 - propionoxy-piperidine
Hydroxycocaine	2-Diethylaminoethyl 4-aminosalicylate
Isoniazid	<i>iso</i> Nicotinhydrazide Cotinazin; Hydrazid; Mybasan; Pycazide; Rimifon; Tubomel
Penethamate Hydrochloride	Benzylpenicillin 2 - diethylaminoethyl ester hydrochloride Estopen
Pyrimethamine	2 : 4-Diamino-5-p-chlorophenyl-6-ethylpyrimidine Daraprim

ROYAL CHARTER FOR THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

The following announcement and comment appeared in the "News and Views" column *Nature*, June 14, 1952.

The granting of a Royal Charter of Incorporation to the School of Pharmacy of the University of London is a tribute to an institution which has played a most important part in the development of pharmaceutical and medical science, and has had a great and lasting influence on pharmaceutical practice, not only in Great Britain, but also abroad. The Charter also marks the end of a venture started by the Pharmaceutical Society in 1842 in pursuance of its ambition to promote a uniform system of education in pharmacy and to place the practice on a professional basis. For more than a hundred years the school has been the child of the Pharmaceutical Society and financed from the resources of the pharmaceutical profession. In 1948, however, the School was given an independent existence, its finance being provided by University grants. Its new Council has a wide representation, consisting of the Dean and teachers, nominees of the University of London, and of the Pharmaceutical Society, together with co-opted members from industry and research. Medicine is represented by Sir Archibald Gray, Sir Henry Dale and Dr. Charles Harris, with Sir Harry Jephcott as the chairman of the Council. It seems now a far cry to the early days of the School of Redwood, Attfield and Crossley in chemistry, Jonathan Pereira in *Materia Medica*, Greenish in Pharmacy, and Thomson, Bentley and Reynolds Green in Botany. These men laid a firm foundation for the rapid changes that were to come as pharmacy expanded from retail into hospitals and manufacturing laboratories. The General Medical Council has consistently acknowledged the debt owed to them and their successors in the School in the compilation of all the editions of the British Pharmacopoeia. The School has pioneered many new developments, and has added pharmacology and microbiology to its basic sciences, in order to cope with the biological standardisation of drugs, chemotherapy, and the increasing importance of the provision of sterile medicaments and materials for parenteral injection. The Royal Charter now confirms the School in its position of responsibility as a School of the University of London, and those who are familiar with its history will feel a satisfaction that good provision has been made to continue its work.

NEW SOUTH WALES UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

First Annual Report.

The first annual report of the New South Wales University of Technology, which covers the year ended June 30, 1950, reviews also the development of the University since the establishment of the Developmental Council was approved by the Government, on July 8, 1947. The incorporation of the University sprang from the recognition by the State of the need for providing facilities for training and research in applied science and technology which would ensure an adequate supply of highly-skilled scientific men and technologists for its expanding industries and for the continuous advance of scientific knowledge. The Developmental Council was established under the chairmanship of the Minister of Education to exercise immediate control over the University, and to recommend the principles that should be established for co-operation between the University and industry in industrial research and between the University and other educational and scientific bodies, including the University of Sydney. The Council was also to make recommendations regarding the appropriate structure for the future control of the University, and, in the light of such enquiries, including a survey of existing technical college courses from the point of view of the needs of industry, to draft legislation for the incorporation of the University.

While proposing to establish the University as an independent body, in view of restrictions imposed by post-war scarcities of building materials and equipment, the Council decided to start by utilising the existing resources of the technical education system. Accordingly, while substantial achievements like the establishment, in March, 1948, of first-degree courses in civil, electrical, mechanical and mining engineering, and in March, 1949, of degree courses in applied chemistry, and chemical engineering and the first post-graduate course in electronic engineering are recorded, and some indication is given of the research projects being undertaken in physics, applied chemistry and branches of engineering, the picture presented in this report is rather one of the development of a college of technology than of an autonomous university as such an institution is understood in Great Britain. The general principle of a Faculty of the Humanities and the establishment of a chair in this field have been approved, and so far as possible the course in humanities is to be common to all faculties. Language and literature, economics, history and psychology are to be included in all undergraduate courses; a further feature is the programme for extensive practical training in industry which supplements lecture and laboratory work.—*Nature*, June 21, 1952.

DARAPRIM

A New Anti-Malarial Drug.

A new tasteless compound with powerful anti-malarial properties has been developed as a result of testing a large series of substituted 2 : 4-diamino-pyrimidines for anti-malarial activity. Tests against infected laboratory animals with members of the series showed that 2 : 4-diamino-5-p-chlorophenyl-6-ethylpyrimidine (known originally as B.W. 50-63 and now named Daraprim) was the most active against malarial schizonts. Preliminary field trials in Nigeria on African children (Archibald, Brit. Med. J., 1951, 2, 821) showed promising results without the appearance of any toxic effects.

Trial in Gambia.

The results of a further trial of the compound at the Medical Research Council's Field Research Station, at Fajara, in Gambia, have now been published (McGregor and Smith, Brit. Med. J., 1952, 1, 730). Of the 32 subjects (who included 18 infants) 29 were suffering from

P. falciparum infections and three from P. malariae infections. All were treated with a single oral dose of Daraprim of 0.25 or 0.5 mgm. per kilo body weight. The drug was given at first as an aqueous suspension with tragacanth and glycerin, and later in a suspension with 5 per cent. lactic acid instead of water. Eventually a syrup containing 5 mgm. per ml. was used and found quite satisfactory. The substance is quite tasteless, and even very ill babies could take the syrup without difficulty.

The drug was found to have a powerful destructive action on dividing schizonts, while the effect on trophozoites was variable and less marked. In all but two of the P. falciparum patients and in all three P. malariae patients the blood was free of asexual parasites within 72 hours of giving the drug.

In one of the unsuccessful cases success was achieved when treatment was repeated later at a higher dosage. No toxic effects were observed in any of the patients. (Toxicity tests on chicks had shown that Daraprim had a toxicity similar to that of proguanil, weight for weight, but its effective dose was very much smaller.)

A personal trial of the drug as a malarial suppressant was carried out by Goodwin over a period of a year spent mostly in Africa. During this time the author took doses varying from 25 mgm. daily to 5 mgm. daily. His stay in Africa involved several expeditions into the bush with definite opportunities for acquiring malarial infection. On the return journey to England he received an experimental inoculation of P. falciparum sporozoites. No malarial attack followed either the exposure in the bush or the artificial inoculation. No toxic effects of any kind could be discovered after a year of taking the drug regularly.

Toxicity trials have also been conducted in England on 13 volunteers, who took 50 mgm. doses of Daraprim twice weekly for three months. No significant toxic effects were observed.

McGregor and Smith consider that the new drug promises to prove a valuable anti-malarial. Its action seems to be parallel to that of proguanil, while it eliminates parasites from the blood at a rate midway between the rates achieved with proguanil and chloroquine. They consider Daraprim merits extended trials for both its therapeutic and its suppressive effects. — (The Alchemist, May, 1952).

BURN DRESSINGS

By H. S. Grainger, Ph.C., in Recent Research Reviews, *The Export Review*, June, 1952.

The protection of burns by suitable dressings is always a matter of the first importance. During the war a renewed emphasis was placed upon this study, and when the Birmingham Accident Hospital was opened, the M.R.C. immediately established in it a burns unit to study the matter in all its aspects. One of the major difficulties in treating burns is the large loss of serum from the injured area. This renders infection difficult to control, and, of course, depletes the body resources and weakens the patient. Various attempts have been made to devise suitable dressings. Some success has been obtained by the use of films of cellophane or nylon, which are permeable to water vapour, and so allow water loss, while retaining proteins and preventing the access of bacteria. Not all areas, however, can be so treated.

Normal cotton dressings rapidly become soaked with serum, and once this has happened bacteria from the outer layers exposed to the atmosphere, and to touch, etc., rapidly grow through the dressing into the wound. Lowbury and Hood have attempted to prevent this by the use of impregnated cotton. During research on the common cold Dumbell and Lovelock showed that some measure of protection against cross-infection could be achieved by the use of handkerchiefs impregnated with phenylmercuric salts, which could be achieved conveniently precipitated into the fabric as the

bromide. Lowbury and Hood have impregnated cotton wool and crepe bandage similarly. Model "wounds" were made by inserting plugs of cotton wool — either impregnated or "controls" — into the ends of glass tubes. The plugs were covered with a few layers of bandage, as normal wounds would be treated. The tubes were then placed through a cotton plug into boiling tubes. In the experiment the "wound" plugs were saturated from the inside with sterile horse serum and an inoculum was then added. Swabs were taken at intervals from the "outside" surface of the dressing. In this way it was shown that, whereas control plugs all allowed the organisms to grow through, those made from the impregnated cotton remained sterile.

The use of medicated dressings is not new, of course, but modern trends have all been in the direction of abandoning them. The old view was that such medicated dressings would disinfect the wound. This is not now believed, but it is interesting to see the wheel coming full-circle and medicated cotton wool being reintroduced as a method of preventing wound sepsis.

OXYGEN IN CONTACT LENS SOLUTION

The wearing of contact lenses may interfere temporarily with the optical qualities of the cornea, causing increasing haze in vision and the appearance of "halos" about light sources. The lenses obviously prevent the access of atmospheric oxygen to the cornea, and Smelser and Ozanics, of Columbia University Department of Ophthalmology, have carried out experiments to determine the effects of various gases on the cornea (Science, 1952, 115, 140). Four subjects, all with experience of wearing contact lenses, were fitted with driving goggles, which had been equipped with inlet and outlet tubes to allow the eye to be exposed to any desired gas. The eyes of the subjects were exposed for four hours to each of the following: (a) air; (b) air 85 per cent. and carbon dioxide 15 per cent.; (c) nitrogen; (d) nitrogen 85 per cent. and carbon dioxide 15 per cent. ((a) to (d) were all saturated with water vapour); and (e) relatively dry nitrogen. After four hours no halos were produced with air or air-carbon dioxide mixtures, but bright halos similar to those experienced with contact lenses developed after two to three hours when nitrogen was used, and the subjects reported haziness of vision, which continued for a short while after the removal of the goggles. The authors suggest that the addition of oxygen bubbles to contact lens solutions should prevent the appearance of halos. The introduction of oxygen-bubbles under the lenses worn by the four subjects prevented the appearance of halos in experiments lasting seven hours.—The Alchemist, May, 1952.

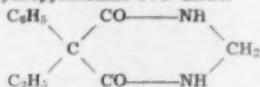
NEW DRUGS FOR TREATMENT OF EPILEPSY

By H. S. Grainger, Ph. C., *The Export Review*, May, 1952.

The treatment of epilepsy continues to receive much attention, and so far each of the compounds made available has been shown to have some measure of danger from side-effects. The drug of choice would suppress convulsions without producing general sedation, as does phenobarbitone and hydantoin, and without the risk of blood dyscrasias which have been found with toxidone and the recent drug methoin. In the case of the last-named drug, which has recently become available in this country, blood dyscrasia (in this instance a marked agranulocytosis) is the only serious side-effect reported in the literature. Seventeen cases have been reported, of which the latest is a boy aged two, who was receiving 0.1 gm. of the drug daily. The author puts forward certain suggestions for safeguarding patients against possible disaster in using such drugs. He deprecates their use in patients with a history of infantile eczema or other allergic diseases unless treatment can be supervised in hospital. Methoin should be used only after other drugs with lower

toxicity have failed, and it should not be used currently with other treatments known to depress erythropoiesis, e.g., X-ray therapy or toxidone. Outpatients and their relations should be warned to report any rash, tremor, sore throat or fever arising during treatment.

Such advice may well be followed in the extension of trials which will be made with another new drug, Myosoline, also for the treatment of epilepsy. Myosoline is the trade name given by Imperial Chemical (Pharmaceuticals) Ltd., to the substance 5-phenyl-5-ethyl-hexahydropyrimidine-4:6-dione.



Synthesised by Bogue and Carrington, although its similarity to phenobarbitone is apparent in the structural formula, it has no hypnotic action in doses many times that required to protect animals against electrically-induced convulsions, and Handley and Stewart report that sleepiness was not induced by it in 40 patients in whom clinical trials were made. The side-effects reported in their paper include a transient morbilliform rash on the arms and legs of a woman, slight nausea and abdominal discomfort in a man, who later took much higher dosage without difficulty, and mild feelings of drunkenness in two other patients. In no case was it necessary to interrupt treatment. Blood counts and urine examination showed no abnormalities in any of the patients. The clinical evaluation was carried out in the David Lewis Epileptic Colony, Warrford, Cheshire, and accurate information regarding the number of attacks of epilepsy were compiled by the nurse in charge of the house in which each patient lives. It was thus possible to run a control group receiving dummy tablets, but the difference in the number of attacks between the two groups was so obvious to the patients that this method was abandoned in favour of counting the number of attacks in comparable periods before and during treatment for each patient. Of 40 patients, 32 showed improvement, and 12 were made completely free of attacks. Where convulsions did appear these were often much less severe than before and recovery was much more rapid. The dosage was increased gradually, as previous medication was withdrawn, starting with 0.25 gm. twice daily for three days and increasing by 0.25 gm. every third day until a total of 1.0 gm. daily is being taken. In a few cases as much as 2.0 gm. may be required. The drug is still in the clinical trial stage and is not yet freely available.

A SIMPLE, QUICK BLOOD-TEST TO DEMONSTRATE "E605" (PARATHION) POISONING

By W. Schwerd and C. Schmidt (Erlangen University).

So far, no method has been evolved to demonstrate the presence of parathion in the body. The authors, in their search for such a method, discovered a simple reaction for demonstrating the presence of parathion in blood.

The reaction is based on splitting the diethyl-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate by boiling for a short time with caustic soda, producing the intensely yellow sodium salt of p-nitrophenol. The reaction is so sensitive that as little as two gamma p-nitrophenol (= 4 gamma parathion) per cc. produce a noticeable yellow discolouration, which disappears on acidifying.

Technique.

Three-five cc. of blood are de-albuminised with an equal quantity of trichloroacetic acid, and to the clear-white filtrate 4-8 minims of 33 per cent. sodium hydroxide solution are added until the reaction is alkaline. If toxic quantities of parathion are present, a

yellowish discolouration appears which becomes intensified on heating.

Results.

The test discloses as little as 1 mg. per cent. parathion in blood, which is sub-toxic in man and animals. Applied to stomach-contents, liver, and musculature, it gave comparative results, but not with urine, on account of varying quantities of xanthochromic substances present.

Although, for various reasons, the method is not exact quantitatively, empirical data permit the following estimation:

- (1) Just noticeable yellow discolouration; 1 mg. per cent. parathion in blood.
- (2) Colour of pale urine: 2-5 mg. per cent.
- (3) Colour of a saturated watery solution of picric acid: 10 mg. per cent. and more.

PROLONGED CORTISONE ADMINISTRATION

Attempts to devise a method of administration of cortisone which will suppress rheumatoid arthritis indefinitely and enable patients to resume useful and independent lives have been made by workers at the West London Hospital (Copeman et al., Brit. Med. J., 1952, I, 307). Twenty patients who had suffered from undoubted and severe rheumatoid arthritis for at least six months (usually much longer) were selected for the trial. Two different dosage schemes were used on two groups of 10 patients. In one group 300 mgm. was injected intramuscularly on the first day, 200 mgm. on the second, 150 mgm. on the third, and 100 mgm. daily thereafter. In the second group 100 mgm. was injected daily throughout. The lower dosage appeared to be adequate and to give a smoother response. In some patients a "booster" dosage (200 mgm. a day for seven to ten days) at the "comfortable" stage (usually 14 to 21 days after the beginning of treatment) was given and found to provide a further gratifying degree of improvement.

When the disease seemed to be satisfactorily under control the daily dose was reduced gradually every five to seven days, and eventually changed over to oral administration (raising the dose slightly as oral dose requirements are larger). Eventually the oral dosage, too, was lowered gradually. When the oral maintenance dose had been established the patient was discharged from hospital, encouraged to return to normal duties, and asked to attend weekly for assessment. The maintenance dose required to keep a patient comfortable varied from case to case but was fairly steady for any one individual. The taste is unpleasantly bitter, but most patients get used to it.

Oral doses were usually given in the form of aqueous crystalline suspension, as prepared for intramuscular injection, measured accurately into a spoon from a syringe.

Of the 20 patients, 12 showed good improvement and were able to resume a normal working life. In five patients the improvement was considered fair; they could be fully employed in light work. In three the response was poor, but definite, and they could undertake only limited physical activity. In one patient it was possible to stop completely the administration of cortisone, but in the others it had to be continued indefinitely. In only one patient was it necessary to discontinue the drug because of severe side effects. The authors point out that cortisone will have little effect where extensive joint damage is present, and, because of the high dosage required to obtain a slight amelioration of symptoms, its use in such cases may be dangerous. The aim of treatment, until the significance of the side effects of cortisone is more fully understood, should be to maintain the patient in a state in which he is reasonably comfortable. It is not advisable to suppress the symptoms completely when this requires a high maintenance dose. — The Alchemist, May, 1952.

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Advisory Panel: N. C. Manning, H. A. Braithwaite, A. W. Callister, B. G. De Lacy, A. T. S. Sissons.

THIS MONTH:

German and Polish Prescription Directions.
Unusual Context of Prescription Directions.
D.D.T. in Calamine Lotion.
Interpretation of Ingredient in Prescription.

DISPENSING PROBLEMS

German and Polish Prescription Directions.

The advent of New Australians to our country has set Pharmacy a new problem — that of understanding the new languages that come with them, and being understood ourselves in turn.

To this end we are forwarding a few "prescription directions" in Polish and German with the English equivalent.

	Polish	German
One teaspoonful	("One coffee-spoon")	Ein kaffeelöffel
	Jedna tyzecszka kawowa	
Two teaspoonfuls	Dwie tyzecszki kawowe	Zwei "
One tablespoonful	Jedna tyzka sto-towa	Ein Esslöffel
To be taken	Zazywac	Einzunehmen
With water	Z woda	Mit wasser
Three times a day	3 razy dziennie	Drei Mal täglich
Twice a day	2 razy dziennie	Zwei mal täglich
After meals	Po jedzeniu	Nach dem Essen
Before meals	Przed jedzeniem	Vor dem Essen
Every four hours	Co cztery godzin	Jede 4 Stunden
Every six hours	Co szesc godzin	Jede 6 Stunden
To be used as directed	Jak wiadomo	Nach Bericht
Four times a day	Cztery razy dziennie	Vier Mal täglich
Three "	Trzy razy dziennie	Drei " "
Four "	Cztery razy dziennie	Vier " "
Five "	Pięć razy dziennie	Fünf " "
Six "	Sześć razy dziennie	Sechs " "
To be applied	Używać	Gebrauchen
If necessary	W razie poczyny zby	Wenn notwendig
When cough is troublesome	Jeżeli kaszel jest dokuczliwy	Wenn Husten Störend ist

	Polish	German
And at night	I w nocy	Und bei nacht
At bedtime	Przed spaniem	Vor dem schlafen
In the morning	Rano	Am morgen
And evening	Wieczorem	Und abends
During meals	Podczas jedzenia	Während des essens
To be rubbed in	Naciąć	Einreiben
Affected part	Chore Miejsca	Kranke stellen
One teaspoonful to be taken three times daily after	3 razy dziennie yzyczek kawowa po	Drei mal täglich ein kaffee löffel nach
before meals	jedzeniem	dem essen
	(Frequency of administration precedes the dose.)	—

Unusual Context of Prescription Directions.

The other day the following prescription was received in the pharmacy:—

R Pulv. Liquiritiae Compositus, 50.0.
Sig. To be taken one teaspoonful before sleep.

The directions were rather misleading, as this preparation is not a sedative, but a Continental preparation, similar to Pulvis Glycyrrhizae Compositus, B.P., 1948.

—H.M. (Vic.)

D.D.T. in Calamine Lotion.

R D.D.T. 5 per cent.
Lot. Calamin., 6 fl. oz.
Sig. Shake well and apply to irritable areas when necessary.

We suspended this by using a 2½ per cent. Magma of Bentonite to rub down the D.D.T. An elegant product was obtained.

—J.A.M. (Vic.)

Interpretation of Ingredient in Prescription.

In the following prescription the item before the Vin. Ipecac. is of interest. One chemist read it as Liquid Glucose and another as "Succus Liquorice," i.e., Ext. Glycyrrh. Liq.

On contacting the doctor, he had no record of the patient's visit; he suggested several ethicals and asked which one did it look like!

—P.W. (Vic.).

God. benz.
bicarbon. as 6.
Liq. Atinon. am. 4.
Ag. dest. 160.
Succ Liquirit. 10.
Sri. Ipecac. 20.
ch. One tab
every 3 h.

The ingredient is Succ. Liquirit. (see *Pulv. Liquirit. Co.* above) and Ext. Glycyrrh. Liq. would be a reasonable interpretation of this item.

"THE BIG BAD PROPRIETARY MEDICINE"

Prescribers' Notes No. 2 begins with the heading "AS A TAXPAYER SEES IT." As a taxpayer one must wholeheartedly support a move by the Ministry of Health which is designed to produce economies in the National Health Service. Having accepted this argument, must we then blindly accept any suggestions put forward to achieve these economies? It seems that one "theme song" is to run through the series of Notes—"The Big, Bad Proprietary Medicine." We are told repeatedly that X% of the total ingredient cost is attributable to proprietary medicines, but we must not forget that the manufacturers of these medicines have given to the Service most of its heavy artillery in the form of new and much more potent drugs. Is it surprising, therefore, that this percentage has increased? A soldier does not prefer the bow and arrow when a sub-machine gun is available. The complaint is made that the manufacturer is bold enough to inform the practitioner that his product has not been "banned,"

but this is only necessary because of the publicity given by the Ministry of Health to the famous (or infamous?) "700 List."

The time is rapidly approaching when the Ministry must make up its mind whether or not the pharmaceutical industry is to take its part in safeguarding the health of this great nation and at the same time continue to contribute to the nation's economic recovery by maintaining and increasing its healthy export trade. It should not be necessary to repeat the old adage—a flourishing export trade is only made possible by a healthy home trade.

We have an industry which has made great progress in the last 20 years. It is well staffed, it has achieved some of the foremost advances in research and development, it must protect the investments made in its research departments by the use of trade mark names, and it has proved its willingness to adjust prices as soon as output and improved production technique make this possible. Is it too much to expect a reasonable attitude from those "officials" who at the moment seem to prefer to make it only one acknowledgment—the greater blame for this high "cost of health"?—"The Retail Chemist."

RECOMMENDED TABLET STANDARDS

The Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry has recommended to its members the adoption of the following diameters and weights for certain tablets in the British Pharmacopoeia, British Pharmaceutical Codex Supplement and the National Formulary. The diameters apply to uncoated tablets.

	Diameter of Punch (1/32 in.)	Weight Gr.
Tablets		
Acid. Acetylsalicyl. solub. N.F.	16	10
Acid. ascorb. N.F. 200 mgm.	14	9
Acid. folic. B.P.C. Supp. 5 mgm.	7	1
Aethisteron. B.P. 5 mgm.	8	1½
Amidon. Hydrochlor. B.P.C. Supp.—		
5 mgm.	9	2
10 mgm.	10	3
Bellad. N.F. gr. ½	7	1
Bellad. et phenobarb. N.F.	9	2
Di-iodohydroxyquin. B.P.C. Supp. 0.2 gm.	11	4½
Isoprenal. sulph. B.P.C. Supp. 20 mgm.	13	5
Methyltestosteron. B.P. 5 mgm.	8	1½
Promethazin. Hydrochlor. N.F. s/c 10 mgm.	—	3
Propylthiouracil. B.P. (N.F.) 25 mgm.	6	4½
Quinalbarbiton. sod. N.F. s/c—		
gr. ½	—	1½
gr. 1½	—	3
Solution Tablets:—		
Solv. Penicil.—		
10,000 units	8	1
15,000 units	9	1½
30,000 units	11	3

"Chemist & Druggist."

COIN-IN-THE-SLOT MEDICINE

Slot-machine medicine may be just around the corner. The **Mechanical G.P.** will have to be more complicated than those that used to sell you a bar of chocolate, milk or cream, or stamp out your name on a zinc strip. Remember? I visualise a row of buttons, like a cash register, with a symptom or sign printed over each. When you press "Headache," "Tired in the Morning," "Too Many Cocktails," and "Whites of the Eyes Yellow," there'll be a whirring noise, and—Bob's your uncle!—out will come Form EC10 bearing your (signed) prescription, a certificate for sickness benefit, a card of instructions on diet and general behaviour, and a slip in triplicate stating your weight, height, and a diagnosis and your fortune.—"The Chemist & Druggist."



IN days gone by a pill machine was a necessity in the dispensary. But times have changed. Today it is much more necessary to have

CILICAINE SUSPENSION on your shelves



Cilicaine represents an important forward step in Penicillin therapy. Have YOU stepped forward with it?

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AQUEOUS injectable Penicillin, have made Cilicaine known and valued by doctors throughout Australia.

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CILICAINE SUSPENSION SIMPLEX (ITEM 131a).

- No water to add.
- Simply shake, withdraw into syringe and inject.
- Sustained blood levels.

This ready-to-use suspension is buffered and stable, and simplicity itself to use.

STRENGTH: 300,000 units procaine penicillin per dose. Available in 1, 3 and 10-dose vials.

Also available as—

CILICAINE SIMPLEX (ITEM 132).

Vials of dry sterile powder, simply requiring addition of sterile water before injection.

STRENGTH: 300,000 units procaine penicillin per dose. Available in 1, 3 and 10-dose vials.

CILICAINE FORTIFIED (ITEM 132).

Vials of dry sterile powder, simply requiring addition of sterile water before injection.

STRENGTH: 300,000 units procaine penicillin, plus 100,000 units crystalline potassium penicillin per dose. Available in 1, 3 and 5-dose vials.

All are available under P.B.A.

As time passes you will find you are reaching more and more for Cilicaine. Keep your shelves well stocked. **When a script comes into your shop, don't let it go out unfilled.**

It will pay you, too, to know about Cilicaine. Apply for literature through your State distributors.

From the Penicillin Laboratories of:

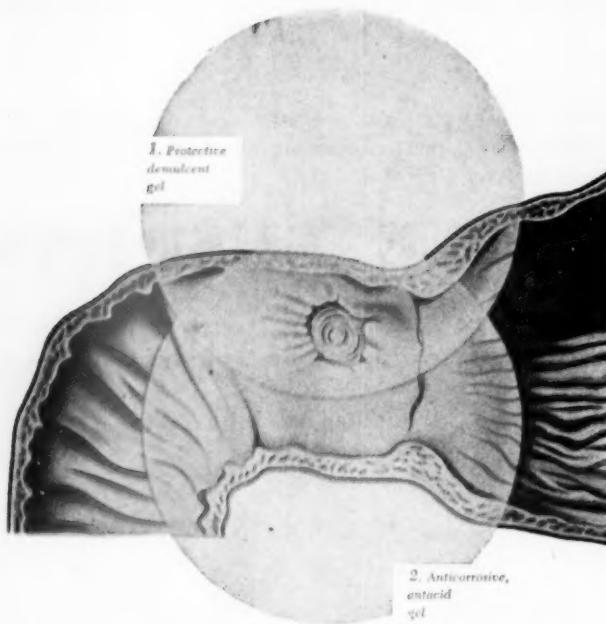
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Health Centres in Great Britain

By A. T. S. Sissons.

One of the consequences of the famous Beveridge Report, 1942, was the passing of the National Health Service Act, 1946. This brought together under the Ministry of Health, the Public Health, the Hospital, and the Medical Services, thereby securing a considerable degree of unity in Health Services. Some of the advantages planned by the Act were, first, to bring to every man, woman and child general medical practitioner services. Secondly, to extend considerably the services available, for example, specialist services and dental treatment. Thirdly, to provide Health Centres.

Section 21 of the 1946 Act reads: 'It shall be the duty of every local health authority to provide, equip, and maintain to the satisfaction of the Minister, premises, which shall be called "health centres," at which facilities shall be available for all or any of the following purposes: Specialist, general practitioner, dental and pharmaceutical services, any of the local authority's services, and for the purposes of health education, the publication of information on questions relating to health or disease, and for the delivery of lectures, and the display of pictures or films in which such questions are dealt with.'

Truly a very comprehensive project.

The range of work of such a centre would include:

- General medical service.
- Care of mothers and young children.
- Care of school children.
- Vaccination and immunisation.
- Ante-natal and post-natal examination.
- Health visiting.
- Home nursing.
- Health education.

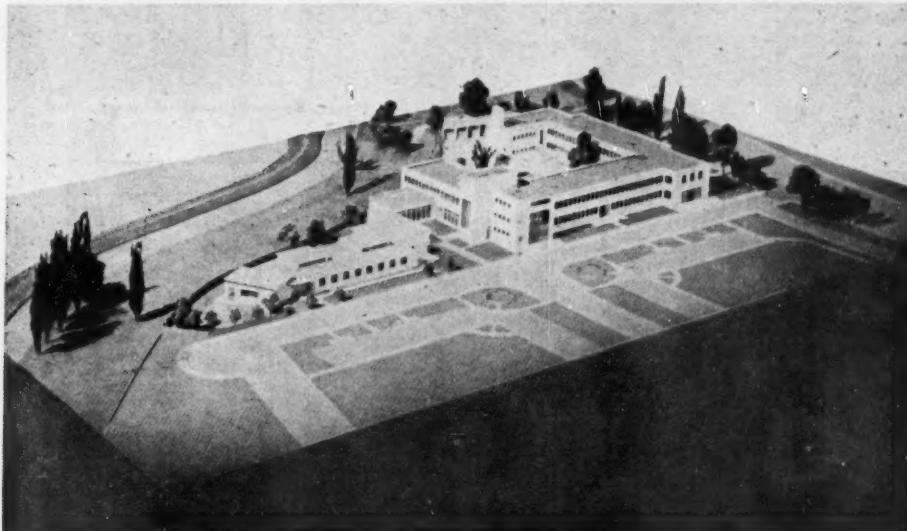
Accommodation would include waiting-rooms, consulting rooms, minor operating theatres, laboratories,

lecture rooms, etc. In the first flush of enthusiasm it was considered that 2,000 such health centres would be required for the whole country. The London County Council estimated that it alone would require 162 health centres, that is one for each 20,000 of the population.

However, problems of finance have led to reconsideration and modification of original plans, and L.C.C. now plans to proceed cautiously and experimentally for the present with nine health centres.

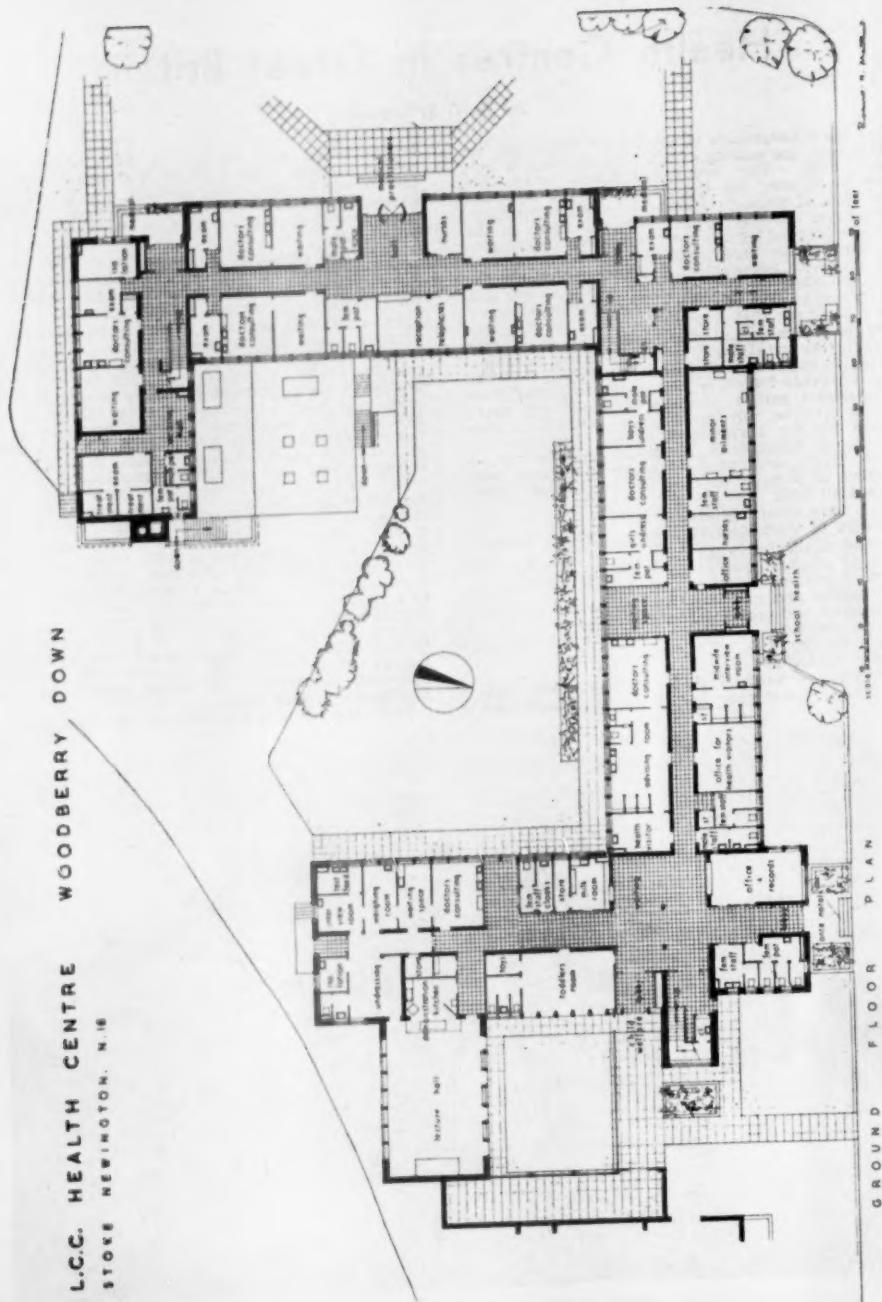
Information is available about two of these that have aroused much interest and discussion. They are the Woodberry Down Health Centre, at Stoke Newington, and the health centre at St. Paul's Cray (Kent). To pharmacy these two centres show one notable difference that may be indicative of a change in official policy — the Woodberry Down Centre has no Pharmacy Department, while at St. Paul's Cray there is an extensive pharmaceutical section. Now the original intention was that at all the numerous centres that were projected there would be completely modern pharmacy departments. The Act was mandatory on this point. The circumstances of these two centres are greatly different. Woodbury Down is a housing estate developed in a populous district, where there are already well-established (private) pharmaceutical services. St. Paul's Cray is a housing estate on the site of a former extensive wood; it is planned that the new houses will have a population of 12,000 on an area not catered for pharmaceutically. It would appear that the present official policy leans toward using existing pharmacies where these are adequate, but including a pharmacy department in health centres in new or rapidly-developing areas.

From the plans it will be seen that the centres are

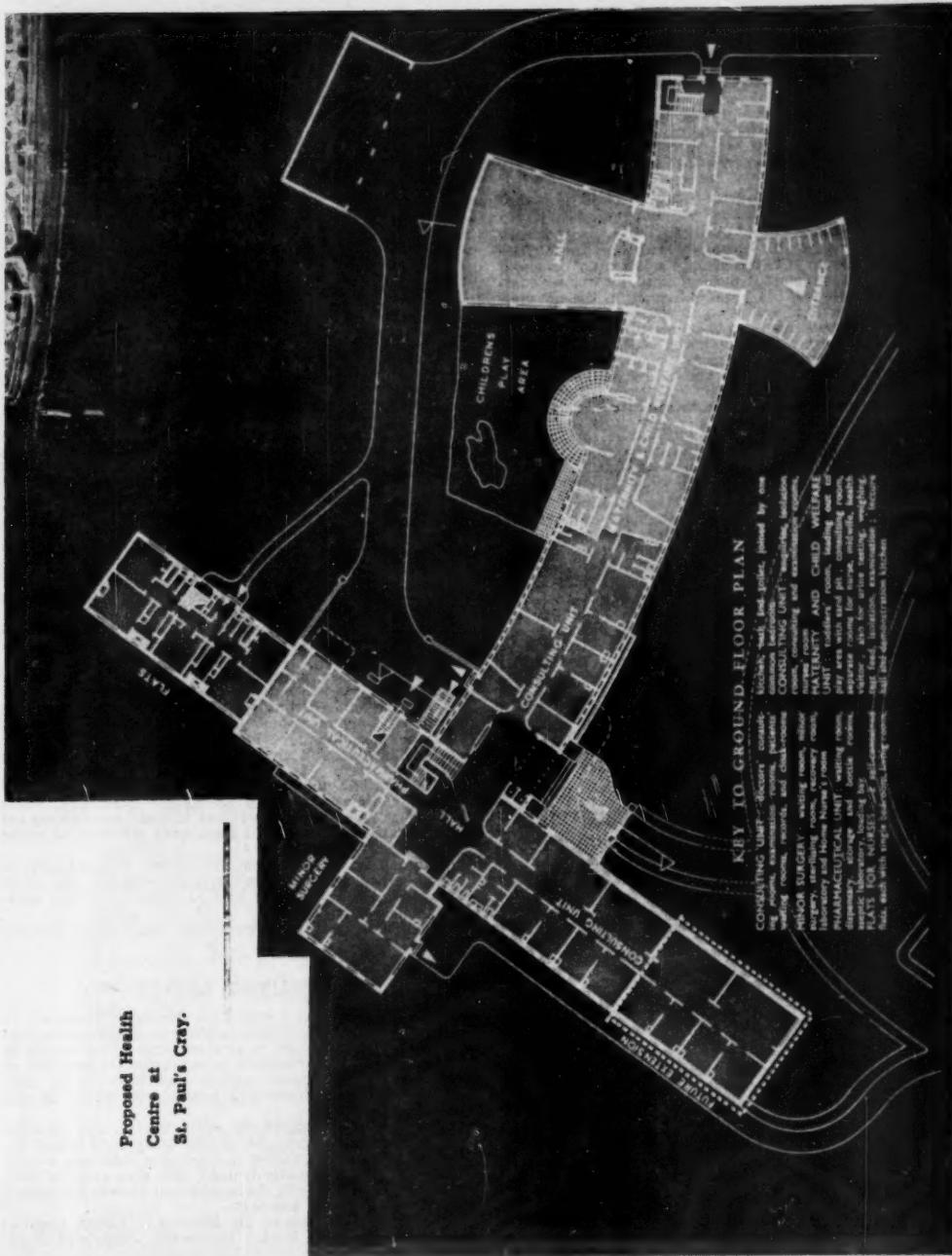


Model of Woodberry Down Health Centre.

L.C.C. HEALTH CENTRE WOODBERRY DOWN
STOKE NEWINGTON, N.16



**Proposed Health
Centre at
St. Paul's Cray.**



planned around three units — the medical practitioner's block; the school health centre; and the pre-school child welfare block. Each of these sections has a separate entrance and is fully serviced, and each has, on the second floor, its dental and ancillary services.

Such health centres have many attractive features. They provide for a maximum of co-operation and collaboration; they centralise expensive equipment, they provide for teams of workers in close association with general practitioners, specialists, laboratory workers and technicians.

They include a day nursery, and a child guidance clinic. Refreshment services will be available.

The illustrations show also that the centres are spaciously planned in congenial surroundings. The Woodberry Down Centre occupies an area of about two acres. They should develop into important community centres exerting great influence in the dissemination of health and welfare knowledge. The St. Paul's Cray Centre will have a pharmaceutical department capable of dealing with upwards of 50,000 prescriptions per year and readily adjusted to extension. The plans provide for flats for nurses and midwives attached to the centre, and for a caretaker's residence. These early centres indicate one line of future development in medical and pharmaceutical services. With the general extension of National Health Services such centres will be introduced in other parts of the British Commonwealth. In fact, their advent is well above the horizon. We should not overlook their possibilities for pharmaceutical progress. For young chemists of suitable training and temperament they offer a new field of work with the inducement of participation in planned work in a team of scientific workers, and in which it is hoped that experimental and research aspects of pharmaceutical science will be fully appreciated and provided for. The younger generation of pharmaceutical chemists should consider carefully the implications of these expanding centres and the prospects they offer. For pharmacy generally it would be hoped that they serve also as experimental centres from which would flow a continuous stream of contributions to pharmaceutical science, to the Pharmacopoeia, the Codex, formularies and the Journals. Official Pharmacy should work consistently to secure their development toward these ends.

LARGE-SCALE CORTISONE PRODUCTION THROUGH NEW FERMENTATION PROCESS

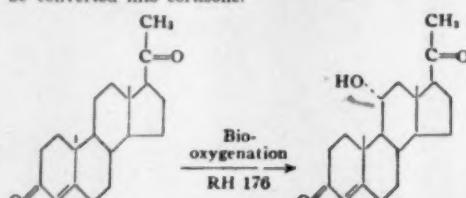
The race to find a method for large-scale production of cortisone from abundantly-available starting materials has apparently ended with the announcement of The Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan, that they are now producing cortisone by a mould fermentation process similar to that used for penicillin, and that it would be placed on the market at 20 per cent. below the prevailing price.

The new process, in which a mould carries out in a single step a complex and formerly costly series of chemical operations, promises the critically-needed supply of the hormone drug to the millions to whom it brings relief. Since September, 1948, when Philip S. Hench, Chief Rheumatologist at Mayo Clinic, tried Compound E (cortisone) on rheumatoid arthritis, most of the steroid chemists of the world have been working to relieve the shortage of this hormone drug.

Cortisone was synthesised as early as 1944 by Lewis H. Sarett of the Merck Laboratories, but his method required 37 steps and the bile acid from 40 head of cattle to provide cortisone for a single patient for one day. Eight years later, prior to the development of the Upjohn process, cortisone was still being produced by a sequence of 20 to 30 chemical steps—the most

intricate process ever employed commercially—and with an over-all yield of perhaps 3 per cent. or less.

Key problem in the partial synthesis of cortisone has been the introduction of oxygen at the carbon 11 of the steroid nucleus. By the new Upjohn method, the oxygenation of progesterone at this position is carried out by a common mould of the genus Rhizopus, order Mucorales—which includes many of the common bread moulds. This mould, in a transformation period of 24–48 hours in a lactalbumin digest-dextrose-cornsteep medium, converts stigmasterol (from soybeans), ergosterol (from yeast) or diosgenin (from Mexican yams) into intermediate 11-oxygenated steroids which can then be converted into cortisone.



Shown above is the key reaction involved in the new Upjohn fermentation process. The Progesterone molecule (left) is "bio-oxygenised" by the mold (RH 176) to an intermediate sterol (right), which can then readily be converted into cortisone.

By developing a method in which readily-available vegetable sterols can be used as a starting material, the Upjohn group have eliminated one of the most costly and limiting facts of cortisone production. Desoxycholic acid was isolated from cattle bile, a by-product of the packing industry, which limited its supply and has been one of the main factors in the cortisone shortage.

The ability of several microorganisms to oxidise a hydroxyl group or reduce a ketone group in a steroid is well recognised, but prior to the Upjohn announcement the only microbiological oxygenation of a steroid carbon atom was reported by Kramli and Horvath in the formation of a cholesterol derivative by a species of *azotobacter*.

The Upjohn method may have important ramifications in the whole field of steroid chemistry, since company scientists report that similar microbiological oxygensations at carbon 11 have been achieved on other steroid substrates.

Microorganisms are now the world's largest synthetic chemists; they supply what many consider the most important drugs of the last 50 years—first the antibiotics, now cortisone.

—(Medical and Pharmaceutical Information Bureau, New York.)

TRAINING COUNTS

It does not require any high degree of prophecy to assert that in the next generation, and in the generations to follow, that nation, that class, that group which in this generation succeeds in winning the larger share of individuals of superior ability and training for constructive unselfishness will control the affairs of our civilisation.

The foremost of the tasks ahead for this and all other of our American Colleges of Pharmacy is to search for and enrol in its working ranks young men and women of ability, who, soundly trained, will give proof of their indispensable place in the world that strives for human health and human freedom.

—From an address by Dr. Edward C. Elliott, given at the Dedication of Butler University College of Pharmacy, May 7, 1952.

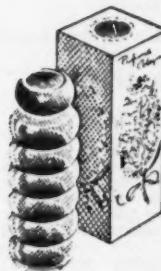


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Described many years ago by the British Medical Journal as "a perfect food," Roboleine is still regarded as the ideal preparation for under-nourished and delicate children, and the most palatable.

Roboleine—a combination of cream of malt, egg yolk, red and yellow bone marrow and the unsaponifiable fraction of cod liver oil—is a well-balanced mixed food containing the vitamins in natural form and association. It is interesting to note that one teaspoonful of Roboleine is equivalent, in terms of Vitamin D, to one tablespoonful of B.P. Malt and Cod Liver Oil. Delicious to take and easy to digest. It is ideal for convalescents and those who are run down through over-strain of mind or body.

Roboleine stimulates the appetite, builds up resistance and feeds the nerves and tissues. Your invalid and child patients will enjoy this real health-giving addition to their diet.

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Don't Let It Happen Here!

American Visitor Warns Australians of Threats to Small Independent Pharmacies

Among the two plane-loads of American delegates to the recent international convention in Melbourne of the Churches of Christ was a homely-speaking former retail druggist, who made a profound impression upon the delegates of many countries.

These delegates included Mr. F. N. ("Fred") Lee, one of the leaders of the Churches of Christ in Australia, who acted as Australian secretary of the convention. "Fred" Lee is known to Australian chemists as the Victorian delegate on the Guild Federal Council.

And when Mark Rutherford, Ph.C., of Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A., walked down the gangway of the giant Pan American Clipper at Essendon and met Fred there sprang up a quick friendship, which will certainly be of advantage to their church and its worldwide membership.

When the convention ended, Fred introduced Mark to some of the Guild officials. What Mark Rutherford had to say impressed everybody, including Keith Attiwill, our Federal Director of Public Relations, who had a special interview with Mr. Rutherford, so that he could give readers of this journal an epitome of the vital and compelling statements made by the visitor. Here is Mr. Attiwill's account of their meeting:

What Mark Rutherford told me about the future of the small pharmacy business in the United States reminded me of the fate of the English apothecaries. They refused to heed the warning that they lived in the stone age of merchandising. The chain store proprietaries came along and engulfed them. They no longer exist. But here and there, in England and the United States today, you may come across old pharmacists, well into their seventies, who should have retired years ago on the rewards of their labour in their own pharmacies, and who today are working on—as employees of the "chains."

Tosh, you say. Trying to frighten us, eh? It couldn't happen in Australia!

Well, I'll agree that it might not happen here, if the chemists are prepared to put as much individual effort into the work of pharmaceutical unity as the changing times demand. How much is that? Study the signs and you'll find it, but remember what Mr. Rutherford told me: Unless you hang together, you'll hang separately!

Mark Rutherford (postal address: 222 Downey Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A.) was born in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and began work as a pharmacy apprentice in a retail drug store. His first job out of retail pharmacy was with E. R. Squibb and Sons, of New York, a pharmaceutical firm of world note, from 1928 till 1935. Then he joined the sales force of Abbott Laboratories and remained with that well-known corporation until 1942, when he became the manager of the San Antonio Wholesale Drug Company of Texas. While he was with E. R. Squibb and Sons, and later, he also operated a retail pharmacy in Oklahoma City.

Mr. Rutherford left pharmacy for church work. Today he is national director of men's work in the

Churches of Christ of America. "We have 7800 churches, and there are half a million men in my organisation, known as a great men's fellowship. It operates in a similar fashion to civic clubs," Mr. Rutherford explained, "only that it is a church-centred organisation."

The Curse of Complacency.

This is the story Mr. Rutherford told me: The problems of the American druggist are similar to those here in Australia. At one time the American druggist was in the unique position of the Australian chemist. There were no cut-rate drug stores or chain-operated stores selling drugs. There were no drug store items sold by grocery stores or department stores.

This situation seemed so reassuring to the American druggist that he thought he would be secure, operating his own store without outside competition so long as he remained in the business.

Early in the 1920's the security of the American druggist began to totter somewhat, for this was the beginning of the cut-rate drug store era.

The American druggist, desiring to remain steadfast in his feeling of security, ignored the cut-rates; saying to himself and others that the cut-rate stores would go broke.

By the time of the boom of 1928, the cut-rate stores had become chain stores, starting new units in the best locations in the principal cities of America.

The cut-rate chain stores were making great progress through their aggressive merchandising plans; together with store appearance, carefully selected personnel with likewise neat and good appearance; and exceptionally well-lighted stores.

The chain cut-rate stores took their cue from the complacency of the average independent American druggist with most of his stock in a back room somewhere, or under the counter. The cut-rates brought all of their merchandise into full display.

They filled their windows with hundreds of drug items, with price tags on every item. They rendered quick and efficient service to every customer, and left the impression with each customer that they thoroughly appreciated his patronage.

They introduced many new features of service; such as quick delivery all over the city, the handling of American postage stamps, which they sold without profit; the cashing of payroll cheques; and selling most of their tobaccos at cost.

Of course, all these things irritated the independent American druggist; and in his lethargy he became a prophet forecasting the doom of any business using these methods.

"Now the Scene Changes . . ."

Now the scene shifts from the early twenties to the present time, with thousands of chain-operated "super" retail drug stores, many with individual inventories of £100,000, including stock and fixtures. One can readily see the difficulty of a graduate pharmacist in America establishing his own business in the shadow of these giants.

If I were asked what all of this spells out for the Australian chemist, I would list three warnings to those pharmacists in this country who feel secure about the future:—

1. I would urge the value of a strong, united organisation of Australian chemists, with each and every chemist being a genuine member of the family going along with the majority in all matters of policy.



Mark Rutherford.

2. I would let this organisation be the sounding board for the sales policies of all pharmaceutical manufacturers and wholesalers.
 3. I would make some long-range plans to increase gradually the size of the Australian chemist's store, having more floor space in order to display more merchandise.
- (This long-range plan to be completed within 10 years from today, to make a stronger showing to the public and to any foreign capital that might have designs for spreading its ruinous methods to Australia.)

This is Australia's Transition Period."

It seems that this is a period of transition in the life of the great Commonwealth of Australia. There are indications to me that Australia now realises her great potential in becoming one of the great nations of the world—and in the doing of it, sales policies and vision will become the watchwords of all retailers, and especially the Australian chemist.

It will remain for the Australian chemist to decide whether he will make his business one of pride and progress and stave off this competition that has caused thousands of American druggists to fall—or whether he will remain asleep as did the American druggists, waking up finally too late with too little!

Tailpiece: I think that the Australian chemist would be wise to have some monthly or bi-monthly "get-togethers" where he meets other chemists to discuss their common problems and make suggestions to one another. This is one of the secrets of success in all chain-store operations. They bring in the store managers for frequent conferences regarding problems in the local stores.

These "get-togethers" would keep alive the enthusiasm of the Guild members because problems concerning the Guild can be discussed at such gatherings. I suggest that the number at these "get-togethers" should be kept as close to 12 or 15 as possible. Otherwise they become unwieldy.

ALL ON A SUMMER'S DAY, AYE

(By Dioxide)

Everyone thought my retirement presaged the end of all things—for me. How I'd be able to fill in my time would be the problem. No more calls at night or on Sundays. Why, I'd never be able to fill in my time! True, there was a bit of a garden and a small orchard to care for; a few public concerns that tolerated my membership (such as the trout association). But these had always been maintained despite the "calls," so, in the view of friends, the condemned cell had opened to receive me.

But it hasn't been like that. A few extra jobs to lighten my wife's burdens; the regular daily visits to the stores, where sometimes a little queuing up has to be done. Now and again there is a half or an hour's wait at the barber's. Before retiring one of the girls would peep in at intervals to see if the saloon was empty and give me the word. That was a time saver. She, or another, would also do the store visiting and queuing, which also saved time—mine, I mean.

Another thing that uses up the minutes is meeting old friends who like a bit of a yarn. So do I. Mostly they require to know whether I'm doing all right, and look me over quizzically to make sure the shoulders are not sagging, nor the general attire ditto. And the old habit of asking for advice still clings to the populace, bless its heart!

Yesterday was a special kind. I had finished the shopping when a former customer hailed me from the opposite footpath. His big problem centred round "whalemeal." He knows it is always scarce and is always reserved for poultry feeding, but blood and bone is always scarce too, and is used for garden feeding, which is his delight. Although I've had little to do with him, I recall his telling me some years ago that he'd willingly "sit up all night with a sick lettuce."

Just now I think he is fattening some cabbages, and, having no blood and bone, but noticing that whalemeal looks and smells a bit like it, connects it with the supply of nitrogen through the helpfulness of soil bacteria. (Digressing a moment, this power to connect likenesses calls to mind an errand boy during my early apprenticeship, who asked me one day, when he was dusting the W.T. show bottles, whether Syr. Zin-gi-ber was what they made ginger beer out of. Not bad!)

Well, returning to my good friend, all he wanted to know (the cost of the stuff or the morality of its use didn't matter) was whether it would provide N, and he appealed to me as "an expert." Of course I was flattered, as it is the first time anyone has thought of me that way, and all my generosity was moved to its profoundest depths. Anything I had in the way of knowledge was his. By now I fancy the soil bacteria are biting holes in the remains of a former ocean mammal, which goes to show what anything may come to.

I was nearing home when a chap whose life is spread out on lawns rushed me with a large open book, spectacles perched high on nose.

"What are these chemicals, and where do I get them?"

"Oh," I said, "your chemist is the man to supply them."

"D'you think they'll do any good?"

"Of course they will," I replied, "or they wouldn't be in the book."

"No, that's fair enough," he burbled. "Are they dear? Can I get them from the wholesale?"

"They're not dear when you think how far they'll go, but you can't get them wholesale."

"Well, can I get them from the stores?"

"No," I gently admonished, "they are best got from your chemist, but (as a concession) tell him commercial grades will do."

Then he showed me the book, and Hydarg. Perchlor. and Subchlor. were the recommendation for certain fungal attacks in his prized grasses. But not a word about the "secundum artem." Just the quanta for 50 gallons water. He had an 80-gallon galvanised tank and 1000 gallons of innocence which floated gallily to the surface when I advised him to use a basin, but no metal, for making the solution.

"Where can a man get a 50-gallon basin?" he snorted.

With fatherly gentleness I told him to fill the 50 gallons of water into his tank, dissolve the Hg. Perchlor. in a basin of hot water, and add it. As a precaution (precaution used to be a code word—one to ten—in my first job) against the reduction of the perchloride I recommended him to rub an oily rag round the inside of the tank first. He was quick on the uptake here, 'cos he queried, "Lubricating oil?" "Yes," I answered, "that'll do." The book said the calomel would float about in the water, so I let it go at that, telling him to keep well stirred with a board.

Profuse thanks followed, and as I was doing a waggle before striking off for the next green, his wife was due for an interview. Did I think her bowl of dripping, skimmed from some marrowbone soup, was in good order; the fridge had stopped working. Being something of a nasal adept, I placed the old beast hard up against it, and declared it fit for human consumption. Hope I'm right!

Striding along the fairway 100 yards or so—could I tell a bloke how to set his aneroid; had had it ten months, and didn't like the way it worked. "O.K." said I. "Add five point four inches to what it is now, as the railway station here is 500 ft. above sea level. Take a reading. Go down to the station with it and take another reading, then add the difference to the first reading. You're about 50 ft. higher here." He said he savvied, but thought as he'd got used to it the way it was, he'd make it do. "The thing doesn't tell you much, anyway."

I remember reading somewhere that certain native races put their old m'n to use by a system they have of developing the mammary glands and employing them as wet nurses. I don't think I'd like that!

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100 Years of the "Dinkum Oil"

By Stephen Kelen.

Reprinted from "The Sydney Morning Herald," July 26, 1952, by courtesy of John Fairfax & Sons Pty. Ltd.

This is the year and today is (approximately) the date of an important Australian centenary.

One hundred years ago, a "New Australian" of his time, a former Yorkshire chemist, Joseph Bosisto, established the eucalyptus oil industry in Victoria, thereby giving the world the only "original product" that has yet come from our island continent.

A far-fetched claim? Authorities say it is not.

The discovery of North America resulted in potatoes, maize, tomatoes, tobacco, new fruits and drugs being offered to the world at large. From other new lands, travellers brought back to Europe many valuable and useful plants. But eucalyptus oil is Australia's only native contribution; everything else we produce on a commercial scale today has come from overseas.

With the help and guidance of botanist Baron von Mueller—another "New Australian" of the past century—Bosisto built up a major Australian industry almost single-handed.

Bosisto was the descendant of an old Huguenot family, driven from France during religious persecutions and long settled in England. He came to Australia as an "assisted migrant," at the invitation of the Adelaide firm of Faulding and Co., to open a wholesale drug house. His contract as a chemist was for three years.

When his contract ended, young Bosisto sought fortune on the goldfield at Forest Creek, Victoria, but it was not long before he realised that he was a chemist rather than a goldminer.

During his stay in the bush, he became acquainted with the vegetation of this strange continent, and ultimately spent more time scrutinising botanical species than gold-seeking.

While examining the leaves of eucalyptus he remembered the interest English chemists had taken in oil distilled from the leaves of the "Sydney peppermint," found on the foreshores of Port Jackson by Surgeon-General White, the surgeon of the First Fleet and of the settlement at Sydney Cove.

According to records, he clearly saw the "tremendous curative qualities and commercial possibilities" of this new substance, and decided to return to his original profession as a chemist.

But first he returned to Adelaide. Here he met his old friend, Baron von Mueller, with whom he had come out to Australia. Mueller was just transferring his services from the South Australian Government to the Victorian Government and Bosisto went with him.

In Richmond, Victoria, Bosisto established a retail dispensing business, which he soon expanded by the addition of a chemical laboratory.

In this laboratory he experimented with practically every species of eucalypt

that had been identified at that time in Australia. He found that the *Mailee*, a dwarf species, was the richest in volatile oil.

His next move was to find a place where the *Mailee* grew in abundance. After an extensive search, Bosisto built a crude still at Dandenong creek, two miles out of Dandenong, and began to distil oil from the leaves of the eucalyptus trees which grew profusely in the district.

Success came promptly. It was not long before Bosisto had found a ready market for his product—which he called "Parrot Brand Eucalyptus Oil"—both in Australia and abroad. Following a highly successful shipment to England, he was able to buy a fine freehold property on the Wimmera River.

Soon after he obtained this property, thousands of rabbits invaded the countryside, causing tremendous destruction. One station after another was abandoned.

As the pests rapidly gnawed their way towards Bosisto's property, it seemed probable that they would end a brave and original Australian enterprise. But then, as by a miracle, the rabbits left the *Mailee* bark and leaves untouched and Bosisto's eucalyptus industry began to thrive amid desolation.

From the outset of his venture Bosisto was determined to put eucalyptus oil on the world's pharmaceutical map.

A great believer in publicity, he took every opportunity of displaying his product.

The earliest exhibition of eucalyptus oil took place in 1854, at a small show in Melbourne's William Street, in a building where the Royal Mint now stands. It was arranged by the Victorian Government to "demonstrate the resources of the colony."

In the years that followed, "Parrot Brand Eucalyptus Oil" gained acknowledgment at many international exhibitions in England, America, Europe and India.

In 1866 Bosisto was awarded the silver medal of



A Portrait of
Sir Joseph Bosisto.

London's Society of Arts, the inscription reading: "Awarded to Joseph Bosisto for the introduction of the Eucalyptus Oil into commerce."

People in England, on the Continent, America and India spoke of eucalyptus oil as "the Australian magic." Many regarded it as a cure-all; more temperately, the medical profession acknowledged its healing and disinfectant qualities.

As a result, it was not long before Bosisto's product became a world commodity.

Baron von Mueller was jubilant at his friend's success. In several papers he praised Bosisto as "the absolute pioneer of the eucalyptus industry."

If Bosisto had done no more than establish the eucalyptus industry, his name would have lived in Australian history, but he had many other interests. For example, he wrote papers on research in opium and wine making in France and Spain; these were thoroughly practical documents which influenced development of both industries.

From the outset of his career, he also took a great interest in public life.

For some years he was a member of Richmond Municipal Council; twice he was elected Mayor, and for a long period he was chairman of the local roster of justices.

In December, 1874, he was elected a member of the Victorian Legislative Assembly, retaining his seat for 15 years.

He was instrumental in forming the Victorian Pharmaceutical Society, and in giving chemists "their proper standing in the colony."

Many of the present State laws that serve the interests of both chemists and the public were originally suggested by this remarkable man.

* * * *

During London's Colonial and Indian exhibition in 1883, Bosisto was knighted by Queen Victoria. Another Royal favour came to him from the Emperor of Germany in the form of a magnificent prize, valued at 700 guineas, for an "exhibit combining purity, excellence and industrial progress."

In 1889, as a crowning triumph over every prejudice, Bosisto had the gratification of seeing his two leading products, Oil Eucalypti and Gum Eucalypti-Rostrata, adopted as standard medicaments in the new edition of the "British Pharmacopoeia," a recognised textbook of the British medical profession.

Bosisto died on November 8, 1898, after spending his last 36 years as one of the most prominent citizens of Richmond.

From the single still at Dandenong Creek, where, at first, aborigines were employed to harvest the leaves, an industry has developed which now employs thousands of workers and produces 500,000 gallons of eucalyptus oil worth about £1 million every year.

In proportion to its size, the eucalyptus industry is one of our main "hard currency earners," yielding more than £250,000 worth of dollars annually.

Eucalyptus oils made important contributions to our economy during World War II, not only in providing supplies of synthetic thymol and menthol—two very important chemicals—but also in serving as substitutes for imported essential oils and other chemical products, including commercial flavourings and solvents.

Eucalyptus oils have many uses.

The medicinal quality (retailed to the public in 1 oz. and 2 oz. bottles) has good effect in the treatment of rheumatism, neuralgia and colds.

Recent research shows that its most valuable substance is a drug called Rutin, which serves as a cure

in the treatment of capillary fragility, a condition associated mostly with high blood-pressure.

In the industrial field, eucalyptus is used for manufacturing synthetic thymol—a well-known preservative for gums, pastes, glues and furs. It is also used extensively in making non-poisonous and non-corrosive disinfectants and germicides.

As if this were not enough, experiments have shown that the delicate perfume of the rose can be synthetically manufactured from pungent eucalyptus oil.

Eucalypts are found widely distributed all over Australia, from the sandy desert regions of low rainfall, where the dwarf and stunted forms called Mallees abound, to the coast and mountain regions, where tall and luxuriant species attain gigantic dimensions.

Due largely to Bosisto's pioneering work, Australian eucalyptus trees are now found in practically every country in the world.

Commercial plantations have been established in Spain, Portugal, North Africa, California, the Belgian Congo and the U.S.S.R., and there are more than 30 million lemon-scented gums (*Eucalyptus citriodora*) growing in Brazil alone.

Since the eucalypt is endemic to this country, all these trees must have been grown from seed obtained from Australia.

* * * *

All told, there are more than 500 species and 138 varieties of *Eucalyptus*. Of these, about 180 have been examined for essential oils, but less than 20 yield oils of commercial value.

This relatively small number, however, provides a wealth of raw material for the industry.

At the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences in Harris Street, Sydney, intensive research has been going on for almost 60 years to expand the uses of eucalyptus oil.

The director, Mr. A. R. Penfold, thinks that "the chemical treasure house of this most typical of all Australian products is far from being fully exploited."

"New species, new production methods and substances are constantly being discovered," says Mr. Penfold. "But the industry's practically unlimited future depends on the preservation of the principal oil-producing areas, and, also, on the establishment of commercial plantations. Forest areas will be inadequate to meet increasing demands within the next decade."

Several commercial organisations have already established plantations in Australia to make themselves independent of forest-grown oils.

To stimulate interest in the eucalyptus oil industry, a model of a typical still, showing how the oil is produced in the bush, has been set up at the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences.

In the colourful exhibit of specimens, photographs and transparencies, the exhibition pays a direct tribute to Joseph Bosisto, the Yorkshire chemist of Huguenot descent, who did so much for Australia's "dinkum oil."

DOUBLE QUALIFICATION.

In a Housing Commission file produced in the Quarter Sessions, Sydney, on August 28, the occupation of a woman applicant was given as "dispenser."

"What, exactly, is a 'dispenser'?" asked Mr. John Poole, solicitor in the case.

"A barmaid," said the witness.

—Column 8, "The Sydney Morning Herald," 29/8/52.



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Pharmacy—As a Profession, As a Commercial Undertaking, or As a Mixture of Both

Our Special Correspondent this month discusses the question of the possibility of raising Pharmacy in Great Britain to full professional standing

In my first article I mentioned the difficulties that exist in pharmacy to permit any change to be made as easily as most people may think. In the second article I set out what was really essential if we wish to make pharmacy a profession. Here I wish to point out that it will be impossible to make pharmacy a profession by raising the cost of training for a longer period of time and by making the qualification standard something like the B.Sc. in Pharmacy which we now have at the several Universities.

In the first place, the pharmacists in Great Britain have no commission in the R.A.M.C., because it is stated that the Army has nothing for them to do that cannot be done by the usual Army Dispenser. An excellent letter appeared in the "Pharmaceutical Journal" of the Society in Great Britain, page 87 of the issue of August 2. It is one of the many letters that have appeared in much the same tone, but is the one that gives the best view of the matter, so far. It should be cut out and framed and put above the desk of every practising pharmacist, just to remind him of his very lowly position so far as the Services are concerned. He can then judge for himself what the B.Sc. in Pharmacy would give him for all the extra time and money spent on it. Professional standing in pharmacy is a pure speculation; it is not so in medicine or dentistry.

The Commercial Side.

Owing to the doubtful value of pharmacy as a profession to those who may practise it, and owing to the difficulties likely to be encountered in trying to make it a profession, we may be well advised to leave it as it is for the next 15 years. We need not trouble to raise the standard of the qualifying examination, and we need not extend the period of training, until we are sure that the law can be changed in accordance with what I mentioned in my second article. We can therefore have a long-term plan to improve pharmaceutical training, but let us, in the meantime, carry on as we are. Let each pharmacy adapt itself to its own particular requirements, either professionally or commercially, since it depends largely upon the surroundings of a pharmacy, the environment of a business usually makes it what it is.

The non-ethical stock of the average pharmacy may be quite 70 per cent. of the total; in some cases it may be 60 per cent. We cannot therefore talk about eliminating this non-ethical stock until we can get something professional to put in its place. So far, we have nothing that will replace our photographic, cosmetics, perfumery, and seeds; our razors, mineral waters, fruit syrups, foods, etc.

I think we may take it that if the practice of professional pharmacy had paid better than the selling of the numerous lines named above, all retail pharmacies would have been much more professional looking than they are today. The change we wish for certainly cannot be made at the moment, so we must carry on as we do now. Those who now contend that there is far too much commercialism in retail pharmacy should stop to think. What would become of the majority of pharmacies if all this non-ethical stock were withdrawn? Many of our retail pharmacists would have to follow it, and this would cause a rift in the calling, with those on one side for professionalism and those on the other side for commercialism. As

it is, we have a mixture of the two. In the absence of special legislation I doubt if we can improve upon this arrangement.

The Commercial Side.

Can we secure legislation so that the opening of a retail pharmacy shall be reserved for those qualified pharmacists whose names are on the Register? Can we have the backing of the law to enforce the rule "One diploma, one pharmacy"? In the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States the rule for "the powers that be" to consider sympathetically the loss that others may suffer by a change in the law. This is something quite apart from the defence that the other side may put up. This change in the pharmacy law would raise the subject of compensation for loss likely to be suffered by the chain store pharmacies. We do not see that any legislation is ever likely to be successful in this direction, but we do see that the trend is to change the law so gradually that, little by little, the small pharmacist is being ousted from what little protection the law has afforded him so far. The movement is exactly the reverse of what we should all wish.

Those pharmacists who have followed the commercial movement in retail pharmacy will readily call to mind those little things which have brought powerful competition to bear upon the small man in retail business today. It is the competition by which he is likely to be overwhelmed in the near future. What chance has he to compete successfully with chain store competition from giant trading concerns with a very highly organised manufacturing service behind them? Some say this is unfair competition, but they may be told in advance that all is fair in commerce as well as in love and war.

It is often too readily assumed that the number of chain store, departmental and co-operative store pharmacies is small compared with the number of independent pharmacists. This may be so, but we do not want to consider numbers of branches, but only the volume of business done with the public as related to the total volume done. The figures would be rather surprising, but they need not be, considering that such competition means several things as follows:

- (1) Positions in the best parts of our cities and large towns.
- (2) Capital to put in the best of display of the goods, a rather expensive effort in these days.
- (3) Clever buying and selling that is controlled by experienced commercial men.
- (4) The close backing of a large manufacturing organisation, thus keeping the profits of the factory and the retail shop "in the same family."

If any pharmacist can look with optimism to the future of the commercial side of retail pharmacy, it would be well if he would make his view of the matter better known to his brethren who may be inclined to be far less optimistic.

The Professional Status.

As the science of medicine advances, and as new products and methods of treatment are thrust upon us from all sides, it becomes essential that all pharmacists be kept up to date with these things. But there seems no reason whatever to stipulate that this means a three

years' University course, with the B.Sc. in Pharmacy at the end of it. It could be done quite well, at much less expense, by having a kind of post-graduate training which could mean attending certain lectures and demonstrations, from time to time, at recognised centres in our large cities.

For the convenience of pharmacists who are a long way from such centres, we might arrange to bring the lectures and demonstrations to them:

- (1) By rail. A railway carriage is fitted up as a model dispensary which will do a tour of all the small towns that can be reached by rail. When a town is reached, the travelling dispensary is put into a siding for a week or so, and all the local pharmacists are asked to attend the lectures and demonstrations given there.
- (2) By road. A motor coach is fitted up in the same way as that stated above, and could be driven around the suburbs of our large cities where so many residential pharmacies are situated. These pharmacists may be busy, and may find it inconvenient to attend the lectures given in the centres of our large cities. But all pharmacists could be contacted and linked up by this means.

This tuition would be available to all at a fee, and it would, of course, be available to those in charge of the giant competitive chain store pharmacies, etc. The progressive competition of such stores would make itself felt professionally as it does commercially, but this is unavoidable while we work under the present system. All will be sure to discover, sooner or later, that extension of business on the professional side is definitely limited; the commercial side offers greater scope for most retail pharmacists.

In the small retail pharmacies of Great Britain the tendency has been, since July of 1948, for pharmacists to give less and less attention to counter sales, leaving these to a girl assistant. This is largely due to the fact that the pharmacist must do the dispensing, single handed. The writer is very doubtful if anything gained on the dispensing side will ever make up for what is lost in counter sales. In addition, we are not likely to know how much of this counter trade has been lost to the hairdressers and the chain store pharmacies.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

Comparisons.

"Call yourselves slim? Why, I'm slimmer than the three of you put together."

Good Reason.

Psychiatrist: "What makes you ask me for stronger sleeping tablets?"

Spinster: "I keep having the same dream, doctor. Every night I dream that a man is chasing me and chasing me and chasing me. But I always wake up before he catches me."

Deduction.

The young doctor put up his sign in a small country town and waited for his first patient. Some days later one arrived — covered from head to foot in a dangerous-looking rash. The puzzled doctor hastily consulted his text books, but they gave him no help. Finally he said to the patient, "Did you ever have this affliction before?" "Oh, sure," the patient replied, "I've had it twice before." "Well, damn it all," diagnosed the doctor, "You've got it again."

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The Women Pharmacists' Page

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson.

Owing to full reports of meetings and papers read in Section "O" of the Science Conference, being held in Sydney during the latter part of the month, being published in the September issue of "A.J.P.", several features, including the Women's Page, will not appear in next month's issue, due to lack of space. However, all September news will be incorporated in the October issue.

THE WOMEN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA.

The general meeting this month was held at the College of Pharmacy, on August 7, at 8 p.m., and took the form of a "welcome home" to our past President, Miss Mirel Witt, on her return from 12 months abroad.

The President, Mrs. Thompson, welcomed the large number of members who attended, in the museum, which was beautifully decorated with large bowls of blossoms about the room and flat bowls of spring flowers on all the tables.

Miss Endicott gave great pleasure by singing several songs, accompanied by Miss Brenda Oldham, after which Miss Witt gave us a most interesting account of all her doings during the past year.

Some of the highlights of Miss Witt's trip were: The British Pharmaceutical Conference at Harrogate, which she attended shortly after her arrival in England; then the International Pharmaceutical Conference in Rome, Italy, where 31 countries were represented and where the first copy of the International Pharmacopoeia — a book of standards in drugs — was issued. Miss Witt had the honour of being the first Australian pharmacist to ever attend an International Conference.

Another highlight was a visit to the Pasteur Institute and to the School of Pharmacy, in Paris. A Parisian woman pharmacist, who spoke several languages, was delegated to conduct Miss Witt over both these places, a contact with whom she hopes to keep in touch.

During her time in London, several weeks were spent at the School of Pharmacy, at Bloomsbury Square, as an observer, where much of interest to the Victorian students was noted, and where Miss Witt was amazed to learn that £56,000 per annum was available to train 100 students for their Bachelor of Pharmacy degree — this amount being made up principally by grants from the Government, the Wellcome Foundation, and other large drug firms.

While in Scotland Miss Witt was invited to attend the annual dinner of the Scottish branch of the British Pharmaceutical Society in Edinburgh, and her 12 months away finished with a much-enjoyed trip to Switzerland just before sailing for home.

After Miss Anderson proposed a vote of thanks to the artists and to Miss Witt for her most interesting talk, supper was served by the committee before the meeting finished at 11 p.m.

At the next meeting, on September 4, Dr. Jean White, who was a member of the Flying Doctor Service in Queensland for some time, will be the guest speaker, and will receive the cheque for our annual donation to that service.

On Thursday, October 2, Mrs. R. G. Casey will speak on "Famous Women I Have Met." As Mrs. Casey is a brilliant speaker, and has lived in many parts of the world, this will be a most interesting evening, and all members should endeavour to be present.

Our ticket secretary, Miss MacGillivray, has secured a limited number of tickets for a theatre party to the much talked of "South Pacific," on September 18. Stalls and dress circle 13/9, upper circle 6/6. Anyone requiring seats should contact Miss MacGillivray as soon as possible.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The theatre party to "Kiss Me Kate" at the Theatre Royal on August 14, brought to a conclusion the year's activities of the Association. Miss Sally Mackay is to be congratulated on the excellent way she has arranged all the social functions this year.

Our heartiest congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Curry on the birth of a son, Peter Anthony, in June. Mrs. Curry—Cynthia Way—will be remembered as our past social secretary and committee member.

The annual meeting will be held on Wednesday, September 10, at 8 p.m.

The next year will be a most important year for the Association, as the A.N.Z.A.A.S. Conference will be held in Sydney in August. This meeting, therefore, needs the active support of all. Their attendance and votes at this meeting are essential.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS OF QUEENSLAND.

During the month several of our members attended a lecture given by Dr. A. G. S. Cooper, Director of the Queensland Radium Institute, entitled "Recent Developments in Radiotherapy."

Dr. Cooper emphasised the importance of the role pharmacists can play in advising patients to seek early medical attention for suspected cancer. Particularly in Queensland, where cancer of the skin is prevalent, early treatment will result in complete removal of the cancer, leaving only a faint scar as a result of the ray treatment.

Dr. Cooper described a new type of ray machine which has ten times the penetrating power of the machines at present in use.

The lecture was concluded with slides showing the progress of patients as a result of the ray treatment.

Our July general meeting, a business meeting, was held in the Lyceum Club rooms on July 17.

Congratulations to two women pharmacists who were successful in the June finals: Miss Batley and Miss Lee.

An invitation was received from the Year Book Committee, by the Association, to contribute a page on our activities for the year. We are very grateful to the committee of the Year Book for the continuance of this page.

A hobby and display night has been arranged for our August meeting.

THE WEST AUSTRALIAN WOMEN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION.

Our meeting for July took the form of a lecture on Dietetics. The guest speaker for the evening was Miss Constance Beard, who gave us an outline of the 12 major groups of foods considered essential for our well-being.

Miss Beard stressed the importance of selecting the right kinds of foods, as some foods contribute more nutrients than others, and some provide certain food values more cheaply.

Mrs. Lucraft thanked Miss Beard for her informative talk, and welcomed Miss Jean Palmer, who has spent the last five years in England.

At our meeting on August 18 at Mrs. Lucraft's home there was a general discussion in regard to the Association.

UNADVERTISED BRANDS MEAN MONEY ON THE SHELF...



DON'T TIE UP YOUR MONEY IN
SLOW MOVERS

Stock that sticks can strangle your business. These days with credit restrictions as they are, you need every spot of available cash to buy "in-demand" lines. We know from independent surveys that when you tie up your cash in a brand that is going to live on your shelves for months, your stock levels on nationally-advertised "demand lines" tend to drop. You can see that in times like these, the avoidance of dead stock is even a greater fundamental in successful retail business.

NATIONALLY ADVERTISED MEAN MONEY IN THE TILL...



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As you well know, this is the way a line should move — from stock to customer as fast and often as it possibly can. And the big factor that keeps that movement at the right tempo is *National Advertising* — plus prominent point-of-sale display. For instance, you've seen how National Advertising has put "Vaseline" Brand Hair Tonic and "Vaseline" Brand Liquid Shampoo up amongst your liveliest money-makers. These lines bring money into your till — release it for frequent and profitable stock renewal. So stock plentifully on nationally-advertised brands such as "Vaseline" Brand products — the life-blood of your business.

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The Social Sciences

Fellowship Lectures in South Australia—Continued

LECTURE 2

Interpersonal Communications—Stimulus and Response

The lecturer opened with a brief summary of the points covered during the previous evening and then said it was once thought that all human behaviours could be very simply explained by saying that every stimulus to the mind brought about a characteristic and automatic response.

This concept was usually set out diagrammatically as being—

Stimulus (S) → Response (R)

In reverse it was thought that human reaction depended upon the nature of the stimulus received.

However it was soon found that in practice there is something between the stimulus and the reaction which varies with the individual and governs the response.

Thus in the Western Electric experiments when the girls being observed saw the supervisor the effect may have been of thinking that here is someone with whom we can co-operate whereas an outsider seeing the same supervisor would have a different response, because his or her mental state could not be that of the girls working in the factory.

Similarly the recorders or observers in the test room were each capable of observing a simple fact in their own individual ways.

The factors which cause such variations in perception can be called "intervening variables."

The Power of Suggestion.

One of the most important variables which influence the response to a stimulus is the power of suggestion.

A stimulus heard in a definite context produced an allied response. For example, designs or diagrams of an indefinite character when viewed on a plain background conveyed no meaning because there was no logical response to the stimulus. If, on the other hand, they were viewed upon an appropriate background they immediately meant something because of the power of suggestion introduced by the new background.

A striking example was the cover design of the A.B.C. weekly radio publication. This carried diagrams which approximated the letters A, B, and C so little that if viewed alone they failed to convey a meaning or response. However, displayed as they were, surrounded by microphones, announcers and other adjuncts of radio, they became quite clear as the A, B, & C and conveyed the desired meaning of a publication authorised by the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

(Note—The indefinite shape in Abbott's Butesin Picture coloured advertisement in the "A.J.P." is similar providing as it does a decided stimulus.)

In a like manner it had been demonstrated that an indeterminate design could be identified as a duck or a rabbit in accordance with the background used in displaying it, i.e., objects are seen and given meaning by the frame of mind or context.

It was therefore obvious that the context in which a stimulus is seen markedly determines the type of response obtained. This variable is known as "mental set."

A Class Experiment.

The lecturer then further demonstrated this variable by distributing amongst his listeners slips of paper on which were typed three different statements.

No. 1 was a description of horses, riding, etc.

No. 2 was a description of some bad Sydney weather.

No. 3 was a brief description of the period during which Queen Victoria ruled.

Each member of the audience, when given the signal, turned up his piece of paper and read the typed statement quickly to himself.

The lecturer then asked the audience to write down one word only on the back of their paper, the word indicative of the sound "rain." (He did NOT spell it.)

He then questioned the group and found that those who had read No. 1 wrote "rain," those who had No. 2 wrote "rain," those who had No. 3 wrote "reign."

There were two exceptions, one each from Nos. 1 and 3, wrote "rain." On being asked why they spelt the word that way, each gave an explanation that although they had read their statements those thoughts were not uppermost in their minds, because they had motor bikes to travel home on, and the roughness of the prevailing elements made them think more of RAIN. The weather that evening was unsettled, with frequent showers.

Apart from these two exceptions, the mental state or mental set created by the reading of the three different statements gave the different spelling of the one sound as set out before.

In other words the different "mental sets" created by reading different statements gave the variant response to the same stimulus.

Although context is important a much more potent factor which determines perception coming from a stimulus is NEED.

For example a boy of say 10 years of age coming home from school is normally hungry, and his first action is to rush into the kitchen. He finds there a solid object about the size of a ball, but with a short appendage on top. His need for food causes him to perceive it as an apple, and he eats it.

Next day he comes home similarly hungry, but has had a fight with a larger boy just outside the gate and had the worst of it. He immediately perceives the apple as a missile because his need to do something about his anger is now predominant and is his controlling mental set.

Some Principles and Rules.

Mr. Trevor Jones then enunciated the following points:

(1) Perception is always a response of some kind to a change or difference in environment. Perception does not normally occur unless there is change.

For example, ordinary temperatures and pressures are not normally noticed by the human body because we are conditioned to that particular environment.

It should, however, be noted that in social science the word environment has a wide meaning, to embrace the person himself, i.e., internal factors as well as the more commonly recognised external factors which are commonly associated with the word in question (environment).

(2) Perception or response is always selective. Any particular response or reaction is the result of a particular stimulus. This is well illustrated by the fact that extraneous noises may not be noticed when hearing a stimulus and making the appropriate physical response. It is therefore obvious that perception selects out of a range of things ONE particular thing.

(3) Perception or response is determined by regulating factors or fixed rules.

The principal rules are—

(a) Intensity: An intense stimulus is more likely to be noticed or perceived than a moderate or slight one, e.g., bright lights and loud noises pro-

- duce marked responses, and a pin prick supersedes in response an itchiness of the skin. In this connection some attention is needed to the effect of **contrast** on perception. Contrast is a factor which modifies intensity of response as illustrated by the common but incorrect phrase, "I heard the clock stop." Obviously the listener perceives the silence.
- (b) **Novelty:** A strange stimulus amongst familiar objects is more likely to be noticed and so produce a greater response. This rule governs window dressing where the attention or response of the passer-by was achieved in one of two ways. Displaying a stimulus **unknown** or strange to the passerby amongst familiar objects. (Note.—A dispensing balance or mortar amongst nationally advertised lines.) Displaying a stimulus well known to the passer-by in a collection of strange or novel objects. Stranger amongst strangers does not have same effect and therefore the value of the display is diminished. (Note.—Dispensing displays as adjunct to an own proprietary display.)
- (c) **Repetition:** A response or reaction to a stimulus is much more likely if it is repeated. Two pistol shots are less likely to go unnoticed than one, and the intermittent ring of a telephone is an insistent call.
- (d) **Mental set:** A response or reaction comes about in direct ratio to the mental attitude of the perceiver, or, in other words, a person perceives a stimulus if he is mentally attuned to it, e.g., pharmacists notice things missed by engineers, and vice versa.
- (e) **Need:** This rule has already been discussed with the dual uses of an apple.

All of these rules regarding perception and response to stimulus are modified if the person concerned is in a condition of stress and not therefore in a normal state of mind.

Stress is prone to create false perceptions and the imagining of special significances in what are normal conditions or objects.

A good deal of tolerance is therefore required in marking examination papers, particularly of young people. The response or answer depended upon the degree of stress and the personal needs of the individual student.

A question which creates an ambiguous stimulus is particularly prone to produce answers varying with the stress and personal need.

Some psychological tests are based upon this fact, e.g., the Rorschach test makes use of ink-blots. The response of a person viewing such blots is determined by their mental set and more particularly by their needs.

It is most important to realise that inter-communication between individuals can break down and become impractical because the **needs** of the respective parties differ widely.

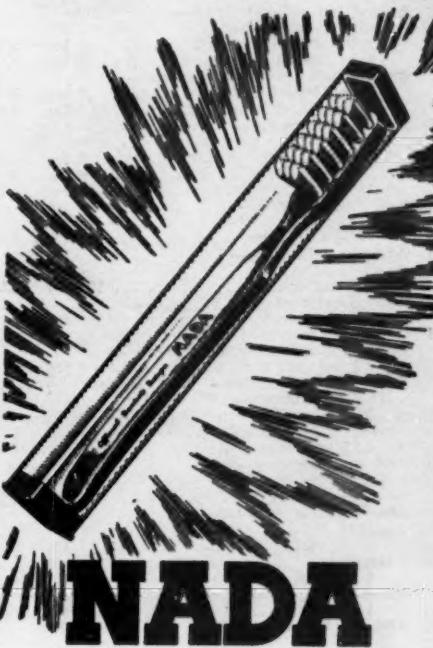
This is a factor which pharmacists have to be very careful about in their contacts with members of the public whose needs differ with each individual client.

Pharmacists needed to know that the meaning of a word is governed by the mental set of both the person who speaks and the person who hears it. This also applies to the interpretation placed upon physical actions.

These differences are due to **SEMANTIC** reasons, i.e., different meaning attached to actions or words according to the **mental set** or **context**. This could cause a breakdown in normal and correct communication between individuals.

The idea could be well illustrated by saying that a blacksmith or laborer's idea of a "firm tap" is very different to a "firm tap" applied by a pharmaceutical worker to a fine porcelain crucible or a glass measure.

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667

Pharmaceutical Benefits Act

Amendments to the Table

Effective from August 1, 1952

The following prices for items recently added to the Pharmaceutical Benefits List are given in Circular No. 22:—

Item No.

2 Amend prices as follows:—

Knoll Laboratories.

1 in 1000, 1 cc. amp.	6 for	5/4
1 in 1000, 1 fl. oz. bottle	1 for	3/4

Amend basic prices as follows:—

1 in 1000, 1 cc. amp.	6 for	5/4
1 in 1000, 1 fl. oz. bottle	1 for	3/4

10 Add the following:—

D.H.A.

1/150 gr. per 1 cc. amp.	6 for	4/8
1/100 gr. per 1 cc. amp.	6 for	4/8

1/50 gr. per 1 cc. amp.	6 for	4/8
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16 Add the following:—

D.H.A.

10%, 5 cc. amp.	6 for	6/3
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25 Add the following:—

Andrew's.

250 mg. tab.	100 for	36/-
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Amend basic price as follows:—

250 mg. tab.	100 for	36/-
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30 Delete all reference to Nativelle.

Delete the following basic price:—

0.2 mg. per 1 cc. amp.	6 for	18/11
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37 Delete all reference:—

Knoll Laboratories.

0.25 mg. tab.	100 for	36/-
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Amend basic price as follows:—

0.25 mg. tab.	100 for	11/-
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40 Add the following:—

Wellcome.

1 G. vial	1 for	6/8
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Amend prices as follows:—

B.D.H.	1 G. vial	1 for	6/8
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Glaxo.	1 G. vial	1 for	6/8
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Amend basic price as follows:—

1 G. vial	1 for	6/8
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46 Add the following:—

D.H.A.

10 cc. amp.	6 for	5/4
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Bull.	10 cc. amp.	12 for	10/-
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63 Delete all reference:—

Tabloid.

1/130 gr. tab.	100 for	36/-
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94 Add the following:—

D.H.A.

½ gr. hypo. tab.	20 for	3/4
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119 Where applicable, prices of the undermentioned sizes are to be amended, as follows: for:—

Avlon, B.D.H., C.S.L., Glaxo, M.

& B., Sigma, and Wellcome.

200,000 U. amp.	1 for	2/4
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500,000 U. amp.	1 for	4/4
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1,000,000 U. amp.	1 for	6/8
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2,000,000 U. amp.	1 for	13/-
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Amend prices as follows:—

A & H., and Boots.

200,000 U. amp.	1 for	2/4
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500,000 U. amp.	1 for	4/4
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1,000,000 U. amp.	1 for	6/8
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Amend basic price as follows:—

2,000,000 U. amp.	1 for	13/-
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Item No.

125A Amend the following:—

"Talbuclid" to "Talcid".

Amend prices as follows:—

Talcid.

0.5 G. tab.	100 for	35/4
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130 Delete all reference:—

Bull.

0.5 cc. amp.	1 for	5/4
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132 Add the following:—

Procillin Dry.

300,000 U. amp.	1 for	5/4
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Procillin Dry Fort.

600,000 U. amp.	1 for	8/8
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Distaqueaine-M. & B.

3,000,000 U. amp.	1 for	23/4
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Where applicable, prices of the undermentioned sizes are to be amended, as follows, for all manufacturers listed:—

300,000 U. amp.

300,000 U. amp.	1 for	3/7
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400,000 U. amp.

400,000 U. amp.	1 for	4/5
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667,000 U. amp.

667,000 U. amp.	1 for	5/9
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900,000 U. amp.

900,000 U. amp.	1 for	7/9
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1,200,000 U. amp.

1,200,000 U. amp.	1 for	10/
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1,500,000 U. amp.

1,500,000 U. amp.	1 for	11/8
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2,000,000 U. amp.

2,000,000 U. amp.	1 for	14/8
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3,000,000 U. amp.

3,000,000 U. amp.	1 for	23/4
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Amend basic prices as follows:—

500,000 U. amp.

500,000 U. amp.	1 for	4/5
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667,000 U. amp.

667,000 U. amp.	1 for	5/9
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1,200,000 U. amp.

1,200,000 U. amp.	1 for	11/8
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1,500,000 U. amp.

1,500,000 U. amp.	1 for	14/8
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Add the following basic price:—

600,000 U. amp.

600,000 U. amp.	1 for	8/8
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Amend basic prices as follows:—

Avinacyl.

1.5 G. Cachet	500 for	275/4
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7½ gr. tab.

7½ gr. tab.	200 for	54/11
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20% 10 cc. vial

20% 10 cc. vial	6 for	48/-
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Pasan.

20% 10 cc. vial	6 for	20/-
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Amend price as follows:—

Aminacyl.

5 gr. tab.	250 for	53/4
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Oscycl.

5 gr. tab.	500 for	106/8
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JOHNSONS of HENDON Photographic Chemicals

It is a great convenience to have concentrated, ready-to-use Johnsons Photographic Chemicals always in stock. Your photo customers know that Johnsons Chemicals keep well, retain their active quality to the very last drop, and do not oxidise, change colour or deteriorate. The greatest care is taken by Johnson chemists to see these solutions

never vary in the slightest degree in strength and efficiency. Amateur, professional and commercial workers have used and praised Johnsons Chemicals for many years; that's why you're always sure to find Johnsons Chemicals in everybody's darkroom. And that's why you can't afford to ignore the solid sales Johnsons Photo Chemicals will bring.

Build sales—establish goodwill—stock Johnsons.

Sole Australian Agents:

H. BLEAKLEY Photographics Pty. Ltd.

397-399 Kent Street, Sydney. BX 5761 (4 lines).

Item No.				Item No.	
Amend basic prices as follows:—				11 Add the following:—	
5 gr. tab.	250	for	53/4	25, 3, 100 mg. cap.	25 for 34/8
7½ gr. tab.	200	for	54/11	Amend prices as follows:—	
152B Amend price as follows:—				50 mg. cap.	25 for 22/8
Knoll Laboratories.				100 mg. vial	1 for 16/-
5 mg. tab.	100	for	5/4	16 Delete all reference to:—	
153 Add the following:—				H. F. Harvey, Knoll Laboratories	
M. & B.				and Supercalcine.	
1 G. vial	1	for	6/8	Delete the following basic price:—	
Amend prices as follows:—				20 gr. tab.	36 for 2/4
A. & H.				17 Amend price as follows:—	
1 G. vial	1	for	6/8	Capillary tube	1 for 2/5
B.D.H.				24 Amend price as follows:—	
1 G. vial	1	for	6/8	Chloromycetin.	
Glaxo.				0.25 G. cap.	1 for 42/8
1 G. vial	1	for	6/8	Amend basic price as follows:—	
Wellcome.				0.25 G. cap.	1 for 42/8
1 G. vial	1	for	6/8	26 Amend prices as follows:—	
155 Add the following:—				4000 M. per 1 cc. amp.	1 for 3/7
Andrew's.				8000 M. per 1 cc. amp.	1 for 3/7
7½ gr. tab.	100	for	16/-	32 Add the following:—	
156 Amend price as follows:—				Faulding.	
Sigma.				10, ... 1 gr. hypo. tab.	20 for 2/4
7½ gr. tab.	100	for	22/-	45 Amend prices as follows:—	
Amend basic price as follows:—				1 for 5/8 to ...	1 for 6/7
7½ gr. tab.	100	for	21/4	1 for 14/5 to ...	1 for 16/9
Amend "Table of Prices for Item				45A Amend prices as follows:—	
No. 156—Taba. Sulphadiazine" ac-				C.S.L.	
cordingly.				1 cc. amp.	1 for 3/4
158 Add the following:—				5 cc. vial	1 for 8/4
Andrew's.				Amend basic prices as follows:—	
7½ gr. tab.	100	for	8/4	1 cc. amp.	1 for 3/4
165 Add the following:—				5 cc. vial	1 for 8/4
Dimerazine.				49 Add the following:—	
0.5 G. tab.	100	for	25/4	Boots.	
166 Amend the following:—				100, 1, ½ gr. tab.	100 for 4/5
"Sulphonamix A" to "Sulphonamix".				100, 1, 1 gr. tab.	100 for 7/-
181 Amend price as follows:—				50 Amend price as follows:—	
Distivit—Evans.				Faulding.	
100 γ per 1 cc. amp.	5	for	20/-	½ gr. hypo. tab.	20 for 2/-
Add the following:—				Amend basic price as follows:—	
Distivit—Wellcome.				½ gr. hypo. tab.	20 for 2/-
50 γ per 1 cc. amp.	5	for	14/-	59 Amend price as follows:—	
100 γ per 1 cc. amp.	5	for	20/-	1000 U. amp.	1 for 12/-
Amend basic prices as follows:—				60 Amend price as follows:—	
50 γ per 1 cc. amp.	5	for	14/-	C.S.L.	
100 γ per 1 cc. amp.	5	for	20/-	4000 U. amp.	1 for 15/7
Proprietary Index:—				Amend basic price as follows:—	
Amend the following:—				4000 U. amp.	1 for 15/7
"Sulphonamix A" to "Sulphonamix".				61 Amend prices as follows:—	
"Tabicid" to "Talecid".				1 for 16/7 to ...	1 for 19/3
Add the following:—				1 for 37/3 to ...	1 for 43/3
Procillin Dry	132			62 Amend price as follows:—	
Procillin Dry Fort.	132			5000 U. amp.	1 for 19/3
(To become effective from September 1, 1952.)				89 Add the following:—	
2 Add the following:—				Boots.	
P.D. & Co.				6, ... 2 cc. amp.	6 for 7/8
6, 1, 1 in 1000, 1 cc. amp.	6	for	5/-	94 Add the following:—	
Faulding.				Faulding.	
1, 1, 1 in 1000, 10 cc. vial	1	for	2/8	20, ... 1/6 gr. hypo. tab.	20 for 2/-
Amend price as follows:—				Amend price as follows:—	
P.D. & Co.				Faulding.	
1 in 1000, 0.5 cc. amp.	6	for	4/-	½ gr. hypo. tab.	20 for 1/7
Amend basic price as follows:—				Amend basic price as follows:—	
1 in 1000, 0.5 cc. amp.	6	for	4/-	½ gr. hypo. tab.	20 for 1/7
1 in 1000, 1 cc. amp.	6	for	5/-	97 Add the following:—	
Deletes all reference to Boots.				Bull.	
10 Add the following:—				6, ... 1 amp.	6 for 5/8
Bull.				Amend basic price as follows:—	
6, 1, 1/50 gr. per cc., 1 cc. amp.	6	for	4/-	1 amp.	6 for 5/8
Amend basic price as follows:—				99 Amend price as follows:—	
1/50 gr. per cc., 1 cc. amp.	6	for	4/-	Faulding.	

PENICILLIN PRODUCTS of INCREASED POTENCY

D.H.A are proud to announce that penicillin cream and ointment of FIVE times the B.P. strength are now available under the name of

Pentapen Cream

(5,000 units per gramme. If stored in a cool place, will retain full potency for three months from date of manufacture.)

Collapsible TUBES of $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz.

Pentapen Ointment

(5,000 units per gramme. Can safely be stored at room temperature, and will retain its potency for three years.)

Collapsible TUBES of 1 oz.

D.H.A. PENICILLIN CREAM (Stabilised) and PENICILLIN OINTMENT are now available in collapsible tubes of $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. and 1 oz. respectively, as well as in pots.

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Item No.		Item No.	
100	Add the following:— Bull. 6... 1 amp. 6 for 5/8	121	(Effective from July 1, 1952.) Amend maximum quantity & gr. cap. from 50 to 40. Delete the following basic price:— 50,000 M. per cc., 5 cc. vial .. 1 for 35/-
	Amend basic price as follows:— 1 amp. 6 for 5/8		Proprietary Index:— Add the following:— Procillin AS .. 131A Triazyl 166
101	Amend price as follows:— Faulding. 1 hypo. tab. 20 for 2/7		Delete the following:— Quinicardine 138 Supercalcine 16
103	Amend price as follows:— Faulding. 1 hypo. tab. 20 for 2/5		Corrigenda to "Notes for Approved Chemists."
	Amend basic price as follows:— 1 hypo. tab. 20 for 2/5	1	Page 102—Amend No. of Repeats for Mistura Cretae et Kaolini to 1.
121	Amend prices as follows:— C.S.L. 5000 M. per cc., 10 cc. vial ... 1 for 20/- 10,000 M. per cc., 10 cc. vial . 1 for 26/-	2	Insert the following heading on page 108:— "List of Manufacturers and Codes as Supplied to Doctors."
	Amend basic prices as follows:— 5000 M. per cc., 10 cc. vial ... 1 for 20/- 10,000 M. per cc., 10 cc. vial . 1 for 26/-		Add the following Manufacturer and Code:— Associated Drug Co.—AD.
122	Add the following:— Bull. 6... 50 mg. per cc., 1 cc. amp. 6 for 4/- 6... 50 mg. per cc., 2 cc. amp. 6 for 7/-	3	Renumber pages 109-112 as pages 96A-96D respectively and insert in book immediately after page 96.
130	Delete all reference:— Bull. 1 cc. amp.		◆◆◆◆◆
131A	Ament Cilicaine Simplex Suspension to Cilicaine Suspension. Adding the following:— Procillin AS. 6... 900,000 U. vial 1 for 14/4		ADVENTURERS AND MAINTAINERS
	Cilicaine Suspension. 6... 3,000,000 U. vial 1 for 40/8		An extract from an address given by Stephen Taylor, B.Sc., M.D., Lond., M.R.C.P., on "A Philosophy of Hospital Administration," published in "The Lancet."
	Add the following basic price:— 3,000,000 U. vial 1 for 40/8		The creative adventurer must possess three things: First, the intellectual capacity for creation; second, the driving force, the elan vital, without which nothing happens; third, the spirit of adventure, the love of battle and the fight for its own sake, the thrill of taking the risk and the nice calculation of the risk taken.
132	Add the following:— Penauquacaine G. 6... 3,000,000 U. amp. 1 for 23/4		The capacity for creation is a complex of mental facets. Analytical intellectual activity may be a positive disadvantage; barristers are seldom builders, and it is a criticism of the higher civil service that it relies too much on analytical capacity and too little on creative ability. At first sight these creators may seem to lack basic intelligence. But this may be no more than an expression of their lack of interest in spheres of life which they have dismissed as unimportant or outside their field of activity. Sometimes their contempt for intellectual activity is an expression of their age of school-leaving. Many a creator regards school activities as boring and divorced from reality.
133	Amend price as follows:— Sigma. 300,000 U. per cc., 10 cc. amp. 1 for 22/4		The aesthetics of social and economic creation are practised intuitively rather than explicitly. Many of the physical defects of our society may be traced to the lack of social taste in the age in which the creative adventurer rose to maturity. The builder must have his vision, but that vision will be determined by the society in which he lives.
138	Amend price as follows:— D.H.A. 3 gr. tab. 100 for 16/-		The spirit of adventure expresses itself most clearly in a readiness to take risks and delight in so doing. He has an attitude of sturdy independence to authority, a regard for the law based on the spirit rather than the letter, and no great thought for the morrow in terms of present security. It is the exact opposite of respectability, of playing for safety, of "pension-itis," and all the other signs of a desire to gain security in a changing world and sell one's soul for a mess of rather dull portage.
	Amend basic price as follows:— 3 gr. tab. 100 for 16/-		That, then, is a picture of one type of great administrator. In a sense it is both incomplete and over-complete, for no one will fit precisely into the pattern. There are, however, other pictures of administrative excellence. There are the maintainers, the great exponents of the holding action, who "keep right on to the end of the road" at a slower and less hectic pace. They are less likely to create, but are more likely to hold fast to what is good. They, too, must be intelligent, with an even temper, patience, and humour. They must be able to pick out the essential from the inessential; indeed one of the secrets of good administration is to eliminate everything extraneous or unimportant from any problem or situation.
166	Add the following:— Triazyl.		
	100... 0.3 G. tab. 100 for 17/4		
168	Amend price as follows:— 1 cc. amp. 1 for 3/7		
170	Amend price as follows:— 1 cc. amp. 1 for 3/7		
175	Delete all reference to:— H. F. Harvey. Amend price as follows:— Faulding.		
	2 gr. tab. 100 for 4/5		
177	Amend price as follows:— 1500 U. amp. 1 for 60/-		
181	Add the following:— Distivit—Avlon. 3, 1, 50 γ per 1 cc. amp. ... 5 for 14/- 1, 1, 100 γ per 1 cc. amp. ... 5 for 20/-		
	Amend prices as follows:— Bitevan. 20 γ per 1 cc. amp. 6 for 10/-		
	Heptamin. 20 γ per 1 cc. amp. 6 for 10/8		
	100 γ per 1 cc. amp. 6 for 20/-		
	Amend basic price as follows:— 20 γ per 1 cc. amp. 6 for 10/-		
N.B.—Where applicable, the figures immediately following the manufacturers' name—e.g., Item No. 2; P.D. & Co., 6, 1.—relate to the Maximum quantity (Column 3) and number of Repeats (Column 4) respectively.			
	(Effective from August 1, 1952.)		
133	Amend price as follows:— Avloprocil. 300,000 U. per cc., 10 cc. amp. 1 for 22/4		

Photographic Section

FOR THE CHEMIST
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CAMERA

Preparing for Holidays.

Holidays and snapshots go together, so be sure that you are prepared.

First, check your equipment. If you've the slightest doubt about its condition, take your camera to your dealer for a check-up and cleaning. Pay special attention to the lens. You can't see well through a film of dirt, and neither can it. Use a soft, lintless cloth or lens tissue for a home cleaning job. Ordinary cleaning tissue won't do because it will leave fuzz on the lens surface.

While on the trip, remember that your camera is a rather delicate precision instrument. Treat it as such. Don't carry it in a hot, dusty glove compartment when travelling by car. And when you are on the beach protect it from sand and water or spray damage.

As far as actual picture taking is concerned, bear in mind that you want your shots to tell a story of your vacation. Shoot the familiar, oft-pictured shots as well as the new, different and amusing things you see. Then you'll have a more personal record—because each picture will be as you saw it.

Planning each day's activities is an important part of every vacation, so be sure you include a shooting programme. This avoids disappointing gaps in the picture record of your holiday.

Planning For Holiday Snapshots.

Holiday-time is story-telling picture time. Perhaps no pictures of all you take are enjoyed any more than those you shoot on your vacation. Through them you can relive time and again those happy, carefree hours.

Story-telling pictures are better pictures, especially for vacations, because each has something fresh and interesting to say. And, since they're just as easy to make as "firing squad" poses, why not begin this year's picture planning with the intention of producing mostly story-telling snapshots.

What is a story-telling picture? It's one that shows something happening and it's also usually one that doesn't look as if it were obviously posed for the camera. For example, let's consider a snapshot of Uncle Cuthbert and little Jimmie sitting in the stern of a rowboat. If they're looking directly at the camera, that isn't a good story-telling picture—that's a firing squad pose. But, on the other hand, if they aren't looking at the camera, and if we show them fishing, that is a story-telling picture. It shows people doing something. The same is basically true of landscapes. If we picture a beautiful lake and hillside as seen from the edge of the lake, that's nothing more or less than a record shot. But, if we step back a few feet and "frame" the lake and the distant hills through the branches of a tree—and if we place some friends in the foreground and have them look out over the scene—that, too, is a story-telling picture.

You'll be surprised at what a difference it will make in the interest value of your snapshots if you follow those picture-taking principles. And, compositionwise, you'll be surprised, too, at how much better your pictures will be if you follow just a few additional time-tested suggestions.

Don't divide your pictures in half. Don't let the horizon line run directly across the centre of the picture, or don't let any tree, flagpole or person produce a vertical line which will cut your picture in half vertically. That's bad because it produces arrangements that are literally too perfect for the eye. It's much better to have the horizon line across the picture either two-thirds of the way up or two-thirds of the way down. That gives better composition because the arrangement—even though slightly "unbalanced"—definitely looks more pleasing to the eye.

Then there's the rule of "thirds." The trick here is to imagine that a couple of lines are dividing your picture into thirds, both vertically and horizontally. If you can visualise this and arrange your compositions so that the most important section of your picture—or, in other words, the centre of interest—is located precisely at the point where any two of these lines would intersect, then you'll have a well-composed picture.

But don't worry too much about points like that. Perfect pictorial technique isn't as important to a complete picture story of your vacation as what you picture and when you picture it. Before you hit the road you should have a reasonably good idea of the pictures you're going to bring back. And that's where advance planning will help now, because by now you probably know where you're going and what you're going to do. Knowing that, you should be able to visualise your pictures.

On a drive through the country you know for example that you'll see many interesting highway scenes. You'll picnic at quiet roadside glades; pull up and fill up at many garages; fish and swim in new lakes, and take time to admire the sunset. There's a picture in each of those activities, and a picture story of your summer vacation will benefit by them.

But, unless you plan for such pictures now—unless you admit to yourself that you're likely to overlook them—there almost certainly will be gaps in your picture story when your vacation is over.

That's why planning is so important in picture taking. It's sort of an advance safety valve; one that will prevent you from exploding when you think of what you've missed. So start planning your vacation picture taking now.

Photographs Around Town.

Are you one of those people who dig out the camera when going on a scenic vacation trip? If so, you are missing some good photographic bets.

Many excellent shots can be taken right in your own city or town—street scenes that tell wonderful stories. There's an endless variety in any community. You can picture people everywhere—working, playing, buying, selling, hurrying or just loafing.

Then there are the market places, the parks, water scenes and boats. Every community has its architectural patterns, traffic patterns, its pedestrian flow.

You can very well suit this programme to your vacation also if you visit particular towns for a time. They all have their own picture possibilities.

A good way to operate in snapping people on the street is to keep your camera inconspicuous. In this way you can find groups of people—say workmen on a construction job—and picture them before they become conscious of the camera and gape into the lens. Try and keep the settings as natural as you can.

Capture the tempo of the city, the hurrying crowds if it's a busy place; people in the parks or conversing on the corners, if the town is a quiet one.

Take advantage of the light. Sometimes long shadows fall on the pavement to give a dramatic effect. Or there may be a geometrical precision in a cobblestone street or the structural steel framework of a new building.

Watch for unusual angles. For instance, traffic and pedestrians will form a pattern when viewed from a high office window or a roof. You'll find plenty of picture possibilities by just looking around for them.



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Luck or Good Management?

It is true that once-in-a-lifetime shots sometimes are the result of the photographer's happening to be in just the right place at just the right time when just the right things happen. However, that gives him only outstanding subject material. And it takes a lot more than that to make a good picture.

The photographer who secures a "lucky" shot has to have, first of all, the ability to recognise the picture situation. Then he has to know how to make a good picture—correct exposure and focusing. Luck has little to do with these vital factors. Well, maybe once you might accidentally hit on the right exposure, speed, etc., but you certainly cannot depend on it.

Even being on the spot when the "lucky" shot happens is as likely as not to be a matter of planning. Many of them are a result of the photographer's waiting, poised to shoot, until just the right second before tripping the shutter.

So, if you would make a "lucky" shot, concentrate on carrying with you a knowledge of what your camera will do, the basic exposures, sense of distance, recognition of the fact that the camera sees only what you can see through the view finder. And a steady hand will prevent camera motion.

So armed, your luck may be pretty good.

FOAMING AND WETTING AGENTS IN DENTIFRICES

While ordinary white soap provides the foaming action in most of the older dental creams and powders, the value of the synthetic is now being recognised. The sulfated and sulfonated detergents generally have greater foaming power than soap and are more effective in hard water. They are particularly useful in cases where the dentifrice contains soluble salts which are incompatible with soap, as for example in perborate or ammoniated dentifrices. Those detergents which are primarily wetting agents may be employed in dental preparations to promote the penetration of antiseptic ingredients into the film of mucin which adheres to the teeth.

Whereas white soap has a mild, alkaline taste which is easily masked by flavouring oils, most of the synthetic detergents have a strong taste which is not readily covered up. This is true of the alkyl aryl sulfonates, a class of inexpensive detergents in which the alkyl group is derived from a petroleum fraction in the kerosene range. Traces of nitrogen and sulfur compounds present in the kerosene are carried into the final product, giving it a disagreeable taste. By careful refining the impurities can be reduced sufficiently to make the product acceptable for oral use, as in the case of the detergent Nacconol FSNO. The non-ionic surface-active materials which have polyoxyethylene chains in the molecule are characterised by a pronounced bitter taste which persists for some time. One of the few exceptions is a relatively new material known as Pluronic F68. This substance, which is a wetting agent rather than a foaming agent, is made by condensing ethylene oxide with polyoxypolyethylene. As it is practically tasteless and non-toxic, the manufacturer suggests that it might be useful in the formulation of dentifrices despite its lack of foaming power.

At present four surface-active agents are recognised by the Council on Dental Therapeutics of the American Dental Association as acceptable for use in dentifrices. One is sodium lauryl sulfate, U.S.P., a detergent of high foaming power which has little taste. Sodium lauryl sulfate was one of the first synthetic detergents

to be used in dental preparations. A patent granted in 1936 (U.S. 2,052,694) covered its use in a toothpaste containing sodium perborate. Soap tends to cause decomposition of the per salt and to be precipitated by it when the dentifrice is mixed with water, whereas sodium lauryl sulfate is more compatible with the perborate. Another patent published in 1938 (U.S. 2,054,742) covered the general use of the sulfated fatty alcohols in dentifrices. Both of these patents will soon expire.

Another foaming agent listed among the Accepted Dental Remedies of the A.D.A. is sodium lauryl sulfacetate. This detergent is sold under the trade name of Lathanol LAL (formerly Nacconol LAL). It is a white powder having mild coconut-like odour and a slight acrid taste when dissolved in water. Aqueous solutions of Lathanol LAL are neutral or slightly alkaline, and the detergent does not precipitate from hard water.

The two remaining detergents accepted by the A.D.A. are marked under the trade names Sulfocolaureate and Aerosol OT. Sulfocolaureate is a complex substance described as the potassium salt of the lauric acid ester of sulfoacetic acid amidified with β -aminoethyl alcohol. It occurs as a white crystalline powder which is sparingly soluble in cold water. Sulfocolaureate is used in proportions of 1-2 per cent. as a foaming agent in dentifrices. Aerosol OT (dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate) is a wetting agent rather than a foam producer.

The substitution of a synthetic detergent for soap solved some of the problems which were encountered in the formulation of the ammoniated dentifrices. The products manufactured under licences granted by the University of Illinois Foundation contain approximately 3 per cent. by weight of urea and 5 per cent. of dibasic ammonium phosphate. These compounds liberate ammonia when the dentifrice comes in contact with saliva in the mouth. If soap is incorporated in an ammoniated toothpaste, it may make the cream sufficiently alkaline to cause the premature release of ammonia while the paste is in the tube. The use of a synthetic detergent prevents this type of deterioration and also increases the effectiveness of the dentifrice as a result of the penetrating action of the detergent. The following formula for an ammoniated dentifrice, from U.S. patent 2,588,992, specifies Lathanol LAL as the foaming agent.

Ammoniated Dental Paste.

Tricalcium phosphate	26.67
Glycerin	45.4
Water	15.4
Peppermint flavouring	0.58
Gum Tragacanth	0.96
Saccharin	0.1
Lathanol LAL	2.89
Dibasic ammonium phosphate	5.0
Urea (100 mesh)	3.0

In addition to the surface-active agents included in "Accepted Dental Remedies," two other detergents which are used in dentifrices should be mentioned. One of them is the sulfated monoglyceride of the coconut fatty acids which is marketed under the trade name of Arctic Syntex M. The right to use this detergent in a dental cream is protected by U.S. patent 2,236,828. The other detergent is Santomerse B, a foaming agent which apparently is a salt of the lauryl ester of m-sulfobenzoic acid (U.S. 2,359,291). The lauryl group in this detergent is derived from coconut oil, and accordingly the material does not have the disagreeable taste characteristic of the alkyl aryl sulfonates which are alkylated with kerosene hydrocarbons.—From "Schimmel Briefs," June, 1952.

"Hansen's Disease" is Replacing Leprosy of the Bible

"Dawn of a New Day" for Victims of Hansen's Disease

By W.S.

In medical handbooks of recent publication Leprosy or Hansen's Disease is described as a "mildly contagious infectious disease."

Which enormously contrasts with medical conceptions of past decades and centuries when "Leprosy" was the term for an infectious disease of highest contagious hazards.

"Unclean—Unclean!"

Leprosy was well known in antiquity, and it has been described in the Bible (Leviticus 13 and 14). Stigma and fear have surrounded it through the centuries. Both in antiquity and during the Middle Ages the term "Leprosy" was used for all types of skin diseases, both contagious and non-contagious.

Leprosy is caused by a specific bacillus, *Bacillus leprae* of Hansen, also called *mycobacterium leprae*. The short and rod-like organism had been discovered in 1873 by the Norwegian physician Armauer Hansen. It seems closely related to the tubercle bacillus. Bacilli are found in enormous numbers in the lesions, especially of the tubercular form of the disease.

Leprosy was the first chronic infectious disease to be controlled in Europe, where it possibly had been brought from the East by the Crusaders. In France in 1313 Philip the Fair ordered that all the lepers (a historical name which is loathed by the victims of Hansen's disease, and should not be used) should be burned.

This radical measure was not carried out. Instead, the monasteries of Saint Lazarus were set aside for the victims of the disease. In medieval Europe 20,000 hospitals were in use for them, for "Christ's poor." The Knights of St. Lazarus specialised in their care, and there was a sisterhood of St. Lazarus for work amongst women.

The lepers at that time wore masks to hide their deformities. In their hands they carried a bell or rattle to warn the healthy from their path. When anyone approached them, they were bound to call: "Unclean! Unclean!" They were not permitted to touch any merchandise they wanted to buy at the market. Sometimes milder manners were used. In the city of Nuremberg their monotonous fate was brightened with an annual banquet.

Hansen's disease is characterised by the development of nodules or more diffuse growths of granulation tissues in the skin and mucous membranes or in the nerves.

The kind of transmission is still a mystery. It supposedly is produced by contact, especially if association with infected persons has been long and close. In recent years it has been stated definitely that Hansen's disease is one of the less communicable diseases, contrary to the old prejudice.

In the long history of Norwegian experiences no contagion to doctors, nurses or attendants has occurred. In over half a century of treating and caring for patients at the National Leprosarium at Carville, La., not one doctor or nurse has contracted the disease. No scientist in over 145 recorded cases has been able to infect himself or other human volunteers by attempted inoculation of the Hansen bacillus.

Not Reportable in New York State.

Leading authorities in Hansen's disease in the United States and elsewhere have stated that the disease is little infectious, particularly not to adults. In consequence the State of New York has decided that it is not a reportable or quarantinable disease any longer. The only New York restrictions are that patients report for examination every six months, and that they refrain from handling food, caring for children or nursing the sick.

Shortly after the war the tragedy of the American Major Hornbostel and his wife Gertrude made the headlines. The major, a 65-year-old survivor of the Bataan death march, was seeking permission to spend the rest of life in Carville to be with his wife. The latter was suffering from Hansen's disease. It was said that she had caught the disease in the Japanese concentration camp in Manila.

Mrs. Hornbostel herself does not believe that is the case. She arrived at Saipan at the age of 10, and lived in Guam just before she turned 11 until two years after she was married. She has no doubt that she acquired the disease during those early years in Saipan or Guam, and might never have come down with it but for the fact that she underwent a severe period of starvation and extreme worry about the rest of her family in concentration camps.

Optimistic Outlook.

Hansen's disease still is regarded with suspicion and anxiety by large sections of the general public. The common conception will change eventually, however. Doctors will have to unlearn in this respect as well. The official attitude of the public health authorities, which is so much milder, could hardly have been possible without the optimistic outlook due to the new treatment with sulfa drugs.

Early in 1941 a sulfone drug, promin, was introduced in the treatment of Hansen's disease. The former treatment with chaulmoogra oil, which was considered ineffective by quite a few experienced specialists, has now been replaced by the sulfone drugs, Promin, Dianone, Promacetin and Sulphetrone. Besides these drugs, general hygienic measures are important.

Dr. E. Oeo de Hoogh emphasises that one of the first steps in treatment is to acquaint the patient with such knowledge as is necessary to secure his co-operation and to aid him in adjusting to several years of treatment. He should be taught to live as near a normal life as is possible, and the word "leprosy" should not be used. Hansen's disease sounds less ominous. A general atmosphere of optimism is especially beneficial in cases where the progress is chronic. Treatment should extend over a period of one to four years. Dr. de Hoogh pleads for the elimination of prejudices, ignorance and cruelty toward the person afflicted with Hansen's disease. It is imperative to convince the patient and the public of a favourable prognosis in the disease.

The active principle of the sulfone drugs seems to be diaminodiphenyl sulfone, the basic chemical from which they are derived. They are slowly-acting chemotherapeutic agents. They appear to check the disease

in almost all cases and to contribute to a slow but almost universal improvement.

How Many Cases in the World?

Hansen's disease is found most frequently in tropical and subtropical regions. Of the estimated 3 to 5 million cases in the world, there are only about 1000 in the United States. As a result of the modern treatment with sulfonyl drugs, Dr. Howard A. Rusk points out, more patients are being discharged from Carville in recent years than ever before, and optimism and morale among the patients are at a peak.

Most cases of Hansen's disease are in Central Africa, in India and in parts of China, with smaller endemic areas in Central and South America and in Mexico.

In the British colony of Nigeria are about 500,000 cases of Hansen's disease. A large research station for study of the sulfonyl treatment has been established in Nigeria. Dr. Gordon A. Ryrie, Medical Secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, said that the treatment would hold hopes of "the dawn of a new day" for the suffering in Nigeria.

The changed attitude is obvious from a report by Dr. Frederico Rios on Hansen's disease in Paraguay. "Leprosy used to be such a horror," he said, "that the police would take the victims by force. The sick people used to go off into the mountains and hide themselves, and not seek a cure. But when the Institute of Inter-American Affairs built our new facilities, and the public began to understand the possibilities of arresting the disease, patients began to arrive voluntarily."

The sulfonyl treatment is no specific cure for Hansen's disease, but the condition will be greatly improved or arrested within a few years. Quite a few years ago I had the chance to visit one of the foremost European

exters on Hansen's disease, the old and venerable Professor Jeanselme, in Paris. After he had shown me his leprosy department in the old Hôpital St. Louis, he said to me, "There is real hope today that this terrible disease will be cured by our modern ways of treatment." This optimistic outlook today is much more justifiable than at that time.

Hansen's Disease Among Children.

Children and very young people should be protected against the disease and against close connection with the sick. The relatively high incidence of Hansen's disease among children is obvious from new figures from Brazil. In 15 years 39,000 cases of Hansen's disease were registered in Brazil. Children are much more dangerous to their parents as sources of contamination than parents are to their children.

If the children are taken out of the contaminating environment, the majority of cases among them occur within three years. The average incidence of Hansen's disease among those children was found to be 21.5 per cent. Dr. Rios reports from Paraguay that children of people afflicted with Hansen's disease are born healthy. They are taken to the preventorium, where they are observed for five years. If they do not show any evidence of the disease in five years, they will be healthy.

Medical science is making real progress in the fight against Hansen's disease. "It is unfortunate," says Dr. Rusk, "that equal progress is not being made in casting off the unfounded prejudice that has surrounded this disease since it was first described by the ancient Egyptians." One of the most important steps in this direction is not to use the word "leper" any more, which, as victims of Hansen's disease have stated repeatedly, is more painful to them than the disease itself.

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E2.HP

ECONOMIC PRODUCTION OF PYRETHRUM IN AUSTRALIA VERY DOUBTFUL

C.S.I.R.O. Report.

Attempts to grow pyrethrum on a commercial scale in Australia over the past 20 years have failed primarily because production costs were too high to allow the product to compete with imported material. C.S.I.R.O. considers that there is no reason for believing that a further attempt at the present time has any greater prospect of success.

Pre-war Ventures.

In 1931 C.S.I.R.O. imported seed of several strains of *Pyrethrum cinerariifolium* and grew it at Canberra. The best strain was selected and seed stocks accumulated. Seed was made available to 170 farmers in N.S.W. and Victoria who wished to try the crop.

The Domino Chemical Company, of Canterbury, N.S.W., took particular interest in this work. During the first few seasons it processed about one ton of locally-produced flowers.

Interest of growers gradually declined, however, because the crop did not pay, and in 1938 the Domino Chemical Company stated: "We are sorry to report that our efforts to establish the industry of pyrethrum flower production has failed."

Other commercial interests which had sponsored the attempt to promote local production also admitted failure.

Wartime Production.

Interest in pyrethrum production reawakened at the outbreak of World War II. Japan was still the main source of supply, and Kenya was only beginning to challenge the Japanese monopoly.

C.S.I.R.O. selected the most suitable strains available in its experimental plots, and started to build up seed supplies. Together with State Departments of Agriculture, it imported seed of high-yielding strains from Kenya.

By May, 1942, pyrethrum was in short supply, and the Army asked that local production be started, even if only on an emergency basis. Plantations were started in prisoner-of-war camps, and C.S.I.R.O. was given responsibility for technical supervision.

These commercial scale plantings, together with numerous experimental plots established by C.S.I.R.O. in various parts of the country, provided much factual information.

Results.

A total of 26½ tons of dried pyrethrum flowers were produced with an average yield of 324 lb. of flowers per acre in the first season and 563 lb. per acre in the second season.

Content of active principle (pyrethrin) of the flowers was disappointingly low.

During the third season D.D.T. became available, and increased supplies of pyrethrum came from Kenya. The need to struggle further with local production ceased, and the plantations were abandoned. However, C.S.I.R.O. continued its experimental plots.

C.S.I.R.O. has no record of any subsequent commercial production of pyrethrum in Australia. Imports of pyrethrum flowers during 1951-52 approximated 2123 cwt.

Yields.

The highest yield recorded was from several 1/10 acre plots which produced dried flowers at the rate of 1200 lb. per acre in the second season after establishment. This yield was not maintained in the third and fourth seasons.

The best yield from commercial plantings was 600 to 700 lb. of dried flowers per acre. The average yield in Kenya is about 800 lb. per acre.

Pyrethrin Content.

The pyrethrin content of the best flowers barely exceeded 1 per cent. The average of all experimental plots was well below 1 per cent, and of the commercial plantings lower still.

In one experiment identical strains were grown at Huonville (Tas), Burnley (Vic.), Canberra (A.C.T.) and Armidale (N.S.W.). The average pyrethrin content was 0.74 per cent. at Huonville, 0.63 per cent. at Burnley, 0.61 per cent. at Canberra and 0.47 per cent. at Armidale. These results suggest that the pyrethrin content was higher in the higher altitudes.

At this time the guaranteed pyrethrin content of the Kenya product was 1.2 per cent. and the price landed in Australia about £220 per ton.

The low pyrethrin content of Australian-grown pyrethrum as compared with the Kenya product may be associated to some extent with the difference in climatic conditions under which the plants are grown.

In Kenya the blooming period is protracted and the plant flowers diffusely during many months. In south-eastern Australia the blooming habit is very different. There is one main flowering period of only several weeks' duration, when possibly 80 per cent. of the flowers are at the optimum picking stage at one time.

The long blooming period in Kenya, while securing higher yields of flowers and higher pyrethrin contents, can only be used when cheap manual labour is abundant. On the other hand, the short blooming period makes possible the application of some method of mechanically harvesting the flowers.

A long and expensive programme of breeding and selection might give strains which produce a high pyrethrin content under Australian conditions. This work does not appear to be justified at present.

Commercial Considerations.

The current price of Kenya flowers with a guaranteed pyrethrin content of 1.3 per cent. is £282 sterling f.o.b. Mombassa. This is equivalent to about 3/3 per lb. Australian currency landed in Australia.

The most optimistic expectation on previous experience is that growers in Australia might average 600 lb. of flowers per acre annually over a five-year period. (The average life of a plantation would not be longer than five years.) If the material produced were of 1.3 per cent. pyrethrin content the gross annual return per acre would be just under £100.

Unfortunately the prospects of producing material with such high content are very slight. At the best a content of 1 per cent. might be realised, and it is doubtful if material of this quality would be saleable under present conditions.

Costs of establishment and maintenance are high. Because of slow and erratic germination, pyrethrum seed must be planted in seed-beds and the seedlings later transplanted to the field. It must be grown in rows, cultivated and weeded. It must be treated, in short, as a horticultural and not a field crop. Anticipated establishment cost during the first season and subsequent maintenance costs, excluding harvesting, might reasonably be based on costs for such crops as tobacco, which are about £45 to £50 per acre.

The flowers when harvested must be carefully shade dried. Artificial drying equipment is required unless the hazard of wet weather following harvest is to be risked. These costs would be considerable, and might approach those of harvesting and preparing tobacco for market.

Obviously any method of hand harvesting as practised in Japan or Kenya would be economically impossible under Australian labour cost conditions. The problem therefore also remains of devising a suitable machine for mechanically harvesting the flowers. Such a machine could no doubt be devised to operate satisfactorily.

Even if this were done, the prospect of comparatively low yields and a low quality product as compared with Kenya, together with high establishment and maintenance costs render the possibility of producing pyrethrum economically in Australia at the present time extremely doubtful.

—(Press release from the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, 314 Albert street, East Melbourne, August 5, 1952.)

GUIDE TO NEW PRESCRIPTION PROPRIETARIES (Continued)

PYLUMBRIN

Supplier: Boots-Pure Drug Co. (Australia) Pty. Ltd.
Composition: A stable sterile, 35 per cent. solution of Diiodine.

Indications: Excretion radiography of the renal pelvis, ureters, bladder, etc., radiography of veins and arteries, and angiocardiology.

Dosage: Pylumbrin is usually administered by intravenous injection. It may, however, be given subcutaneously if a suitable vein cannot be found.
Infants: 2 to 3 cc.
Children (1 to 3 years): 5 to 8 cc.
Children (3 to 12 years): 8 to 10 cc.
Children (12 to 15 years), 12 to 15 cc.
Adults: 20 cc.
Pack: Ampoules (35 per cent.), 3 cc. x 6; 20 cc. x 1; 20 cc. x 6.
Ampoules (50 per cent.), 20 cc. x 6.

ENTEROCID SUSPENSION

Supplier: British Schering Limited, London.
Composition: Flavoured suspension of phthalylsulphacetamide-N¹-acetyl-N⁴-phthalylsulphanilamide.
Indications: Acute enteritis, ulcerative colitis, bacillary dysentery, typhoid, etc.
Dosage: Maximum dosage is preferably regulated on the basis of 0.2 gm. of phthalylsulphacetamide per kg. (2.2 lb.) body weight in divided doses over 24 hours.
During prolonged administration vitamin B Complex should be given.
Suspension (0.25 gm. per drachm), bottles of 100 and 500 cc.

LUTOFORM

Supplier: The British Drug Houses (Australia, Pty.) Ltd., Sydney.
Composition: Progestin (Progesterone B.P.) in aqueous suspension.
Indications: Abortion-habitual and threatened, menorrhagia, etc.
Dosage: From 2-20 mg., according to condition.
Pack: Ampoules of 1 ml. containing 5 mg. (5 i.u.).
Ampoules of 1 ml. containing 10 mg. (10 i.u.).
Ampoules of 1 ml. containing 25 mg. (25 i.u.).
In boxes of 6 and 25.

"VEGOLYSEN" T

Supplier: May & Baker Ltd.
Composition: Hexamethonium bitartrate -a-w-bis-(trimethylammonium hexane tartrate).
Indications: Selected cases of hypertension, duodenal ulcers, peripheral vascular disorders, hyperhidrosis, etc.
Dosage: The first dose should be one tablet, administered in the evening. Depending on the response, it may be repeated on the following day at 4 to 6-hourly intervals, and increased on subsequent days until the optimum dosage and frequency of administration are found. This is usually from 1.4 to 4.2 gm. (4 to 12 tablets) per day in divided doses.
The tablets should be given with 4 oz. water half an hour before meals.
Contra-indications: Anginal symptoms, chronic pulmonary diseases, impaired renal function, etc.
Pack: Tablets containing 0.35 gm. (equivalent to 0.25 gm. hexamethonium bromide), bottles of 50 and 500.

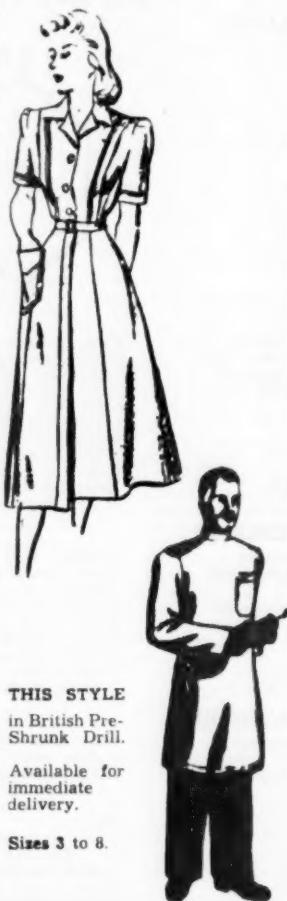
VERILOID

Supplier: Riker Laboratories Ltd., Nottingham.
Composition: The ester alkaloids of veratrum viride biologically standardised.
Indications: Hypertension.
Dosage: The average daily requirement is 9-15 mg. in divided dosage three times a day.
Pack: Tablets (1 mg.), bottles of 100 and 500.

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Readers' Views

To the Editor.

These columns are open for the free discussion of any matter of general interest to Pharmacists. Letters under a nom de plume may be published; but each correspondent must furnish his name and address as an evidence of good faith. It must be distinctly understood that the opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily endorsed editorially.

MASTER PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION OF N.S.W.

Sir.—On page 646 of your Journal for July 30, 1952, Mr. O. C. V. Leggo is reported as telling the Catholic Chemists' Guild that:

... and to safeguard the interests of the pharmacist the Master Pharmacists' Association was formed by a union of the district associations ...

Mr. Leggo is in error. The M.P.A. was formed from the body known as "The Pharmacists' Early Closing League," which aimed at 6 p.m. closing for pharmacies.

Mr. Charles Arthur Marshall was President of this body, Mr. Arthur Herbert Reus was Treasurer, and I was Secretary and Organiser.

The Royal Commission on Industrial Arbitration, presided over by A. B. Piddington, Esq., recommended, inter alia, when reporting on the subject of earlier closing for pharmacies that the power to fix closing hours should be given to Wages Boards.

The Pharmacists' Early Closing League considered that its objective would be more possible of achievement if it became an Industrial Union of employers, as this would give it the right to nominate representatives to sit on the Wages Board.

The result was that the Pharmacists' Early Closing League became The Master Pharmacists' Association, registered under the relevant Industrial Acts. At this stage I ceased to be Secretary.

Later many new members were enrolled, and the officers mentioned above were replaced.

It is cheerful to note that M.P.A. became the most effective and efficient organisation in pharmacy, and it remained so until it was finally wound up in favour of the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia.—Yours, etc.,

F. ELSE MITCHELL,
15 Burra Road, Artarmon, N.S.W.
August 15, 1952.

Legal

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN DOCTOR FINED FOR BREACHES OF PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS ACT

In a reserved decision Mr. Coombe, S.M., imposed a fine of £10 with £6/10/- costs on Brian Patrick Funder, medical practitioner, of Glenelg, South Australia, for breaches of the Pharmaceutical Benefits Act.

Funder had been charged with having by means of a prescription dated January 20 and signed by him, and falsely purporting to be for a Mrs. Foy, obtained a pharmaceutical benefit, namely 12 chloromycecin capsules, to which he was not entitled under the Act.

In the course of his judgment, the S.M. said that, when Funder was interviewed in March by Commonwealth

officers in respect of the charge, he admitted frankly that he had been lax in his methods of obtaining pharmaceutical benefits. He accepted full responsibility for the prescriptions that his nurses had signed.

Funder, he said, had directed Nurse Martin to obtain names from the book recording visits by patients, and to use those names on the prescriptions when he wanted to obtain supplies of antibiotics for his emergency stock. Only one charge against Funder had been proceeded with, but it was proper for the Court to be informed of the method used by the doctor to show that it was not merely an isolated incident.

Funder had told the Commonwealth officers that in all cases where he had used the benefits so obtained his own patients had received the benefits.

The prosecution had not suggested that Funder in any way received any illicit profit from the drugs.

Mr. Coombe said that Mr. J. L. Travers, who appeared for Funder, had correctly pointed out that if a medical practitioner needed an emergency stock of antibiotics, it was impossible for him to obtain it without departing from the strict letter of the law. This was admitted, he said, by the representatives of the Commonwealth at a conference held in Adelaide between the Commonwealth Health Minister and his officers and the South Australian members of the B.M.A. Council ten days after the offence had been committed. A decision was then reached which formed a compromise to enable medical practitioners to obtain sufficient of these drugs for emergency purposes. It was at least clear that the Commonwealth authorities had decided at the conference that they would not prosecute any doctor who obtained drugs contrary to the Act, provided the doctor wrote a prescription in the name of the last patient who had required that particular kind of drug, or in the doctor's own name.

However, said Mr. Coombe, Dr. Funder's procedure did not follow either of these outlines, and there was no indication that he had obtained approval for it.

Mr. Travers had suggested, said Mr. Coombe, that all other doctors had been using the same method as Funder. The prosecution, however, did not agree with this, although it believed that some other doctors had been using a similar method.

Mr. Coombe said it was extremely unlikely that Mr. Travers' suggestion was accurate. In any case, it would certainly be very difficult to find out what percentage of doctors had followed Funder's method.

He pointed out that on the prescription referred to in the prosecution there was a certificate stating, "In my opinion no other equally effective drug is available." That certificate was, in fact, false. In concluding, Mr. Coombe said the complaint could not be classified as trifling, and be dealt with under the Justices Act. He had decided that there was no need to impose a heavy penalty. He had also taken into consideration Dr. Funder's high standing as a medical practitioner and a citizen, and the harmful effect any adverse publicity of this nature would have on him.

PROPRIETOR OF PHARMACY CONVICTED

A fine of £10 with £6 costs was imposed on Lionel Peter Nunn, carrying on business as the Pier Pharmacy, Glenelg, for a breach of the Pharmaceutical Benefits Act. Nunn appeared before the Adelaide (S.A.) Police Court on August 16.

In the published report he admitted that on or about February 1, at Adelaide, he presented a document which was misleading in a particular to an officer doing duty under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Act.

Particulars of the charge were that the document was a prescription dated January 20, and signed by Dr. B. P. Funder, for a Mrs. Foy. The name "Mrs. Foy" misled or might have misled the Deputy Director of Health for

South Australia that the benefit in question had been received by the woman, whereas it had not been received by her.

Mr. C. C. Brebner prosecuted on instructions from the Commonwealth Crown Solicitor. Mr. B. Pattinson appeared for Nunn.

It was stated for the Crown that the case against Nunn coincided with a recent charge against Dr. Funder of Glenelg, under the same Act. Dr. Funder, it was alleged, in building up his emergency supply of drugs, had made out prescriptions in the names of patients who had not received the particular drugs. Those prescriptions had been dispensed at Nunn's pharmacy. Neither Funder nor Nunn had made any financial gain out of their offences.

QUEENSLAND CHEMIST CONVICTED ON P.B.A. CHARGE

Crimes Act charges against a Brisbane chemist on August 4 alleged that he had claimed an excess of £720 from the Commonwealth in two months under the Free Medicine Scheme.

The chemist, Thaddeus Francis Carroll, of Banyo, was alleged in the Summons Court, Brisbane, to have altered doctors' prescriptions.

Two charges against Carroll—to which he pleaded guilty—were said to be among the first of their kind in Australia under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Acts.

It was alleged that he had attempted to overcharge £508 on a single month's trading.

He was fined a total of £80 or six months' gaol, and formally ordered to repay to the Commonwealth £212 he had been overpaid on one month's trading.

Mr. J. D. McGill, who prosecuted on behalf of the Commonwealth Crown Solicitor, said the £212 had already been repaid.

Mr. W. E. McKenna, S.M., said that in fixing the penalty he had taken into consideration that Carroll would no doubt be dealt with by the Pharmacy Board of Queensland.

The first charge set out that about May 6 Carroll had endeavoured to impose on the Commonwealth by an untrue representation, with a view to obtaining a payment for a supply of pharmaceutical benefits. He had represented that prescriptions and repeat authorisations supplied by him last April amounted to £872/14/5, instead of £364/12/2. He had endeavoured to get £568/2/3, to which he was not entitled.

The second charge alleged that about April 3, on representations of benefits supplied by him in March, he received £410/16/7, instead of £197/19/8. He had received £212/16/11 to which he was not entitled.

Mr. McGill said three doctors had told investigators their prescriptions had been altered. Carroll had admitted altering them.

It was alleged that in supplying aspirins he had charged for a higher-priced brand.

One doctor had said he had not written "double supply" on prescriptions shown him.

Mr. McGill said Carroll had admitted in some cases having supplied 30 tablets and claimed for 86. One prescriptions for 20 tablets had been altered to 200.

One patient interviewed said she had not got the number of tablets for which Carroll had claimed.

An analysis of some prescriptions had shown they did not contain the constituents prescribed.

Mr. McGill added that it was a serious breach of trust. It was not possible to police chemists throughout Australia.

Mr. D. Casey said on Carroll's behalf it was not a case of moral guilt, but of legal guilt. He had supplied medicines not on the free list to people in need.

He had regarded the altering of doctors' prescriptions

as a form of bookkeeping. He had resorted to this clumsy means to recoup himself at the Commonwealth's expense, but with no thought of moral corruption.

Mr. McKenna fined Carroll £50 on the first charge and £10 on the second, including legal costs.

BREACHES OF N.S.W. PHARMACY ACT

A Bondi chemist was fined £40 in Paddington (N.S.W.) Court, on August 19, for two breaches of the Pharmacy Act.

The chemist, Theodore Michael Steven, of Hall Street, Bondi, was convicted for having sold a poison in a bottle which did not bear the name and address of the seller, and for having carried on his business when it was not in charge of a registered pharmacist.

[Other reports of police court proceedings appear in the news sections of some of the States.—Ed.]

PHIALS ON DUMP BRING FINE

A claim that the only danger of dumping phials of a drug—procaine—on a rubbish heap was that someone might cut himself if the glass broke failed in the Perth (W.A.) Police Court, on August 5.

Mr. W. J. Wallwork, S.M., fined Felton Grimwade and Bickford Ltd., of Perth, £5 with £6/10/- costs for having dumped phials of procaine which were not labelled "poison" on Lake Monger rubbish tip.

The company admitted a technical breach of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act.

Mr. R. I. Ainslie (for the defence) said that action was taken only at the request of the police because of the publicity given to the dumping of the drug.

He alleged that the procaine dumped was not really poisonous and if any of the liquid were placed in the mouth it would be spat out because of the unpleasant taste.

However, if quantities were drunk the only effect it would have would be to make the person vomit.

The magistrate said that whether the liquid would be palatable or not did not matter because children had died through drinking kerosene.

Mr. Ainslie said that because the company he represented was a wholesaler and its only customers for this drug were doctors and dentists there was no need to label the phials "poison."

The phials were sold in boxes labelled "poison," but the phials were not, as they were slipped into a syringe and a label would get in the way.

Mr. Wallwork said that carelessness had been shown.

Mr. C. B. Gibson, who prosecuted for the Pharmaceutical Council of W.A., said that procaine was a poison within the meaning of the Act and the phials should have been labelled.

He said that many of the phials had been dumped at Lake Monger and there was no doubt that many children had played with them before the police recovered most of them.

CHARGE AGAINST PHARMACY ADJOURNED

When a case in which the proprietor of a pharmacy in Perth (W.A.) was alleged to have made sales of an unprescribed medicine was called in the Perth (W.A.) Police Court on August 5, the defence asked for, and was granted, by Mr. W. J. Wallwork, S.M., an adjournment of 14 days.

In two summonses issued out of the court, Norman Stanley Craven, of Craven's Pharmacy, Hay Street, Perth, is charged with having failed to comply with the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act on May 1 and 2 in that he sold a tablet containing beta amino-propyl benzene which had not been set out in the prescription of a medical practitioner or dentist.



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Overseas News

GREAT BRITAIN

London, August 8, 1952.

Effects of the Levy.

The levy on prescriptions has now been in operation for two months, and generally speaking the difficulties anticipated have not been fully realised. "The Pharmaceutical Journal" has gathered statistics from areas covering about one-third of the total population of England, and from these it appears that the fall in the number of prescriptions in June, compared with June of the previous year, varied from 10.8 to 18.8 per cent. With the Whitsun holiday there were only 24 full working days against 26 in 1951. The charge is on forms and not on prescriptions, and the fall in the number of forms was proportionately greater; in three large areas the figures were 18.7, 19.2 and 25.6 per cent. down. Elastic stockings carry a special fee between 5/- and 20/-, according to size, and some contractors report a substantial falling-off in the number prescribed. There has been a considerable call for receipts for the shilling, as many individuals erroneously believe that old-age pensioners and children are entitled to be reimbursed for levy payments. Hospitals have had little difficulty and few exceptions have been claimed. A longer period will be necessary before final conclusions can be reached, as an excellent summer has probably reduced the incidence of minor illnesses.

Self Service Pharmacies and the Law.

In an earlier News-letter the opening of a self-service pharmacy in the London area was reported. No dispensing is carried out there, and the Pharmaceutical Society raised a case to determine whether the supervision there was sufficient to comply with the law governing the sale of poisons. In every case involving the sale of a drug it was agreed that the pharmacist supervised that part of the transaction which took place at the cash desk, and he was authorised at that stage to prevent, if necessary, any customer from removing any drug from the premises. In the Queen's Bench Division judgment was given for the company (Messrs. Boots), when Lord Goddard said they sold at their shop goods which contained poisonous drugs in such minute quantities that they were not a serious or positive danger, and there was no suggestion of offering for sale dangerous drugs. The question he had to decide was when the sale took place, and whether there was supervision at the time. In his opinion the sale took place when the customer went to the cashier. To come to a contrary view would lead to curious results. A customer having once selected goods from the shelves could not change his mind and put them back. There mere fact that a shopkeeper displayed goods was not an offer to sell.

Assistants in Pharmacy.

The Council of the Society has issued a report on the employment and possibility of an examination for unqualified assistants in pharmacy. At present such assistants fall into the following classes: (1) Persons who have been apprenticed with a view to qualification, but have given up the intention, including those who have sat the qualifying examination unsuccessfully; (2) persons who have been engaged without the intention of qualifying and with no definite objective; (3) persons holding the certificate of assistant in dispensing of the Society of Apothecaries; (4) service-trained personnel; (5) persons accepted as apprentices

or trainees with a view to making a career as assistants in the firm engaging them.

The kind of assistantship which the Council have in mind fits in with existing practice, where the assistantship is, or becomes at an early stage, an end in itself and remains a permanent form of employment.

In the preparation and sale of medicines there is work of a routine nature which can be done satisfactorily under supervision by persons who are not pharmacists. Modern developments have made assistants both less and more important, since they have at the same time (i) widened the gap between the pharmacist and his assistant and emphasised the need for control and supervision, and (ii) provided more of the type of work for which the latter is suited. It is not in the interests of pharmacy that pharmacists should be employed upon work which does not call for the degree of knowledge and skill which they possess if the circumstances make it practicable for assistants to be employed. It is bound to lower the status of pharmacy and represent an uneconomic use of the services of pharmacists. Nevertheless, pharmacists can never divest themselves of the responsibility for the service they give, and in order to ensure that this responsibility is properly discharged, the employment of assistants can only be satisfactory if based upon two principles: One that they are adequately trained in and have shown by examination their capacity to undertake the work they are doing, the other that their work is controlled and limited to its proper sphere by the exercise of adequate supervision by pharmacists.

It is considered that the needs of the situation can be met by a class of trained and examined assistants who should be able to work either in a pharmacy or a hospital, and if in a pharmacy, either at the counter or in the dispensing department. As the work of assistants is essentially practical, their training and examination should be similarly based. The Society should assume the responsibility for establishment of conditions which will ensure that the training and examination are adapted to the purposes for which assistants are employed. The report also states that the Society should assume responsibility for the maintenance of adequate control and supervision of assistants, including the number employed in relation to qualified persons, and the Council believes that such conditions would improve the status of pharmacy and promote more efficient working. This report will be discussed at the Branch Representatives' meeting in September.

Professional Conduct.

At the same Branch Representatives' meeting consideration will be given to the draft of a revised statement on matters of professional conduct. This draft contains 29 sections, and it extends the existing statement, which was last revised in 1944. The following are sections which are new or have been appreciably modified:

Advertising of Dispensing Services.

10. The dispensing of medicines should not be advertised. This includes not only direct references to such matters, but also the use of general terms such as "pharmaceutical services" and the words "dispensing chemist." The use of the term "dispensing chemist" simply as a personal description on the facia or other appropriate position on a pharmacy, on labels or business stationery, in telephone and other directories, or in other similar circumstances, that is to say in a manner which is not normally regarded as advertising, is not affected. Similarly a notice stating that dispensing under the National Health Service is carried on there may be exhibited at any premises.

11. Any announcements which may be needed as to dispensing services available in the district should be

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<i>Ethisterone</i>	PROGESTORAL
<i>Methyltestosterone</i>	NEO-HOMBREOL M
<i>(Estradiol) Monobenzoate</i>	DIMENFORMON
<i>(Estradiol) Dipropionate</i>	Do. DIPROPIONATE
<i>(Estrone</i>	MENFORMON
<i>Progesterone</i>	PROGESTIN

Serum Gonadotrophin GESTYL

Testosterone Propionate . . NEO-HOMBREOL

Thyroid THYRANON

OTHER HORMONES

<i>Adrenocorticotropic Hormone</i>	ACTH
<i>Anterior Pituitary Thyrotrophin</i>	AMBINON A & B
<i>(Estradiol) B.P.C.</i>	
<i>Testosterone B.P.C.</i>	NEO-HOMBREOL
<i>Mixed Hormone Preparations</i>	MENSTROGEN & MIXOGEN
<i>Methylandrostenediol</i>	STENEDIOL



ORGANON LABORATORIES LTD

Price List on request from our agents in Australia:

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.

8-12, BATHURST STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

Mr. Chemist

£275 for ONE SNAPSHOT



Above is a photo that has already won an interim award in the War Veterans' Home Snapshot Competition, 84 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Closes Dec. 2, 1952.

Proceeds in aid of Darby and Joan Cottages for Aged Couples at War Veterans' Home, 3 Sections, Norreabeen, Yess and La Perouse.

That is the opportunity you can offer to the customers in the Printing and Developing Section of your Pharmacy—an offer which will increase your business without adding to your overhead!

There are five different sections in this simple photo-snapshot competition, and a total prize list of £750! One snapshot could win £275.

Instead of being finalised on August 9, 1952, as previously advertised, the Competition will now definitely close on December 2, 1952, and the results will be announced in the Sunday Sun on December 7, 1952. All prize winners will also be advised by mail.

If your customers are likely to be interested (and remember existing snapshots can be entered, or a new one taken and entered), we suggest that you mail the coupon below and we will forward as many entry forms as you like. Entry fee for competitors is only 2/-, and the entrants send the money direct, so that you will have no money collection worries—simply hand over the entry forms to your customers. Lots of pharmacies are already taking advantage of this "booster" to their photographic sales.

May we bear from you?

To "SNAPSHOT COMPETITION"

War Veterans' Home, City Office,
Rickard House, 84 Pitt Street, SYDNEY.

In the enclosed, self-addressed envelope please forward me..... Entry Forms (state number required), which I will distribute to my customers.

NAME & ADDRESS.....
(In Block Letters)

..... STATE.....

P.J.

issued by the local Branch of the Society or some other official body.

Relations Between Pharmacists and Medical Practitioners.

13. The complementary relationship of medical practitioner and pharmacist calls for a readiness at all times on the part of pharmacists to co-operate with medical practitioners in all matters of joint concern.

16. While the closest co-operation between pharmacists and doctor is desirable it is important that each should preserve his independence and not place himself in a position of business obligation to the other or so act as reasonably to suggest that he has done so. Without prejudice to their application in other cases the following are regarded as examples of conduct at variance with these principles:—

(a) Where a medical practitioner or a relative or close associate of his has a financial interest in a pharmacy in the district in which he is practising. If a business is initiated on that basis the subsequent withdrawal of the medical interest may not be regarded as a sufficient compliance with the provisions of this paragraph.

(b) Where a pharmacist and medical practitioner occupy the same premises and there is no complete internal separation of the accommodation and no separate address and separate means of access from the street.

(c) Where either is the tenant of the other for professional purposes within the same district.

(d) Where the occupancy of the same or adjacent premises for professional purposes has occurred as the result of either party approaching the other.

(e) Where a pharmacist has an arrangement with a medical practitioner whereby the latter tells his patients to take their prescriptions to the pharmacist or whereby in the absence of any need arising out of the circumstances the medical practitioner sends him prescriptions by other means.

17. A pharmacist should not associate with a medical practitioner or a relative or close associate of his in the formulation, preparation and marketing of proprietary products which are prescribed by the medical practitioner.

18. A pharmacist should not recommend a particular medical practitioner, unless specifically asked to do so.

Contraceptives.

19. There should be no exhibition of contraceptives in a pharmacy or any reference, direct or indirect by way of advertisement, notice, showcard, or otherwise, that they are sold there other than an authorised notice that articles approved by the Family Planning Association or other body approved by the Council are sold.

Undesirable Presentation and Claims.

22. No display material either on the premises, in the press, or elsewhere, should be used in connection with the sale to the public of medicines or medical appliances which is undignified in style or which contains:—

(a) Any wording, design or illustration reflecting unfavourably on pharmacists collectively or upon any group or individual.

(b) A disparaging reference, direct or by implication, to other suppliers, products, remedies or treatments.

(c) Misleading or exaggerated statements or claims.

(d) The word "cure" in reference to an ailment or symptoms of ill-health.

(e) A guarantee of medicinal efficacy.

(f) An appeal to fear.

(g) An offer to refund money paid.

(h) A prize, competition or similar scheme.

(i) Any reference to a medical practitioner or a hospital or the use of the terms "Doctor" or "Dr." or

"Nurse" in connection with the name of a preparation not already established.

(j) A reference to sexual weakness, premature ageing or loss of virility.

(k) A reference to complaints of a sexual nature in terms which lack the reticence proper to the subject.

Other Matters.

24. Articles or preparations which in the opinion of the Council should be supplied only to or on the prescription of a medical practitioner, dentist, or veterinary surgeon or practitioner should not be supplied otherwise.

25. The Society's coat of arms or colourable imitations of it should not be used for business purposes.

29. Specimens for pregnancy diagnosis should only be accepted through a medical practitioner to whom the report will be sent. Such facilities should not be advertised.

History of Pharmacy.

In Great Britain the study of the history of pharmacy has lagged behind some Continental countries, but now the Council has decided to establish a Committee with the following terms of reference: (1) Promotion of study and research in the history of pharmacy, including the holding of meetings and publication of reports, articles and books; (2) recording and preservation of objects of historical pharmaceutical interest; (3) acquisition by the Society of such objects by gift or purchase; and (4) participation in international activities dealing with the history of pharmacy.

Salaries in Hospitals.

Salaries for unqualified assistants in dispensing in the National Health Service hospitals have been revised. The new salaries are, at age, 16 years, £130 per annum; 17 years, £145; 18 years, £170; 19 years, £195; 20 years, £225; 21 years, £260; and 22 years and over, £320, rising to £415. The scale applies to "persons whose duties consist substantially of the preparation and compounding of therapeutic agents and the execution of prescriptions."

Examination of Antibiotics.

The Report of the Medical Research Council, now issued for the year 1950-51, states that on the use of chloramphenicol, aureomycin and terramycin, the Antibiotics Clinical Trials Committee set out (a) to determine whether more general categories of disease, such as pneumonia, which may vary in nature and severity from one country to another, responded as well to this treatment in Great Britain as in America; and (b) to study systematically the action of the drugs in certain conditions in which their usefulness is still uncertain. Although all three antibiotics are superior to penicillin in ease of administration, they are liable to cause loss of appetite, nausea, and sometimes vomiting and diarrhoea. There were slightly fewer deaths and fewer side-effects in patients treated with penicillin than in those treated with either chloramphenicol or aureomycin. The effects of chloramphenicol, aureomycin and terramycin have been studied on obscure diseases of the skin, infections of the eye, bronchiectasis, wound infections, urinary tract infections, peritonitis, meningitis and septicaemia. It is thought that in some of these infections and in the treatment of various septic conditions caused by bacteria abnormally resistant to penicillin or streptomycin, these antibiotics will have much value.

Recent developments in the pharmacy of antibiotics will be the subject of the Symposium Session at the British Pharmaceutical Conference in Nottingham next month. Previous to the session 29 papers will be examined at the science sessions. Only two of these are directly concerned with antibiotics, although research

is still continuing in pharmaceutical bacteriology, and there are several papers on these subjects.

List of Approved Names.

The following names have recently been approved by the General Medical Council as non-proprietary names which may be used freely by manufacturers:-

Approved Name	Other Names
Alphameprodine	α -3-Ethyl-1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxy-piperidine
Betameprodine	β -3-Ethyl-1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxy-piperidine
Hydroxyprocaine	2-Diethylaminoethyl 4-aminosalicylate
Isoniazid	<i>iso</i> Nicotinhydrazide Cotinazin; Mybasan; Nydradiz; Pycazide; Rimifon; Tubomel
Penethamate	Benzylpenicillin 2-diethylaminoethyl ester
Hydriodide	Estopen
Pyrimethamine	2:4-Diamino-5- β -chlorophenyl-6-ethylpyrimidine Daraprin

Trade Notes

PRICE ALTERATION: CLEVENE.

The Hamilton Laboratories Ltd., of Adelaide, has notified altered prices for the above product. The new prices become effective on and from September 1, 1952, and are as follows:-

	Wholesale Price Plus 12½% Sales Tax	Retail Price Includes Sales Tax
Clevene, 6 oz.	34/- doz.	4/7 ea.
Clevene, 16 oz.	58/- doz.	7/10 ea.
Clevene, 1-gall.	39/- ea.	57/- ea.

FASSETT & JOHNSON LTD.

The above company has notified the following new public prices of its products affected by the recent reduction in sales tax from 50 per cent. to 33½ per cent.:—

	New Public Price
Anzora	3/- each
Arrid, Small	2/5 each
Arrid, Large	4/3 each
Brunitex Powder	1/- each
Brunitex Liquid	3/9 each
Florida Water, No. 1	4/6 each
Florida Water, No. 2	10/9 each
Stablond Powder	1/- each
Stablond Liquid	3/9 each

WATSON VICTOR BLUE INFRAHERM.

The attention of chemists is drawn to the advertisement on page 752 of this issue where Watson Victor Limited, of 9-13 Bligh street, Sydney, features the new Blue Infraherm for relieving pain by infra-red irradiation.

It is claimed the new Blue "Model Three" Infraherm will relieve patients suffering from various conditions of lumbago, rheumatism, arthritis, fibrosis, sciatica, neuralgia, sprains, contusions, boils and carbuncles, etc. The company advises that doctors recommend the use of Infraherm, and will direct as to correct treatment times.

There is a special discount for chemists.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

"Iodine Pharmaceuticals."

We have received from the Chilean Iodine Educational Bureau, London, through R. Dundas Smith & Son, Sydney, a copy of "Iodine Pharmaceuticals," described as "a checklist of iodine compounds and preparations."

The preface to this publication which runs into 78 pages states that there are in fact only a few hundred preparations which differ from each other sufficiently in form and type to deserve individual description by definitive and exclusive names. The inclusion, however, of pharmacopoeial synonyms and alternative designations applied by manufacturing houses is so extensive that the name list compiled and published extends to 1400 entries or more. Illustrating the difficulty of keeping pace with the ever-extending list of drug names—official and proprietary—the example of Disodium tetraiodophenolphthalein is given. It is stated that this substance is used extensively for the radiographic examination of the gall bladder, and has the following 21 pharmacopoeial and proprietary names:—

Approved Pharmacoposial Names.—Antinosine, Iodophthalein, Iodophthalein Sodium, Iodophthalein Soluble, Sodium Tetraiodophthalateinate, Tetiothalein Sodium, Tetraiodophenolphthalein Sodium, Tetraiodophthalein Sodium.

Proprietary Brand Names.—Cholemulsion, Cholepuvis, Cholotrust, Iod-Cholegnostyl, Iodeikon, Jodafen, Jod-Tetragnost.

P.A.T.A. OF N.S.W.

Notified 5/8/52—

Chemists' Section: Addition.		
Size	Retail	Wholesale
7/9	Potter & Birks Pty. Ltd. Kold Tabs	62/- doz.
	Temporary Bonus: 13 supplied as 1 doz.	

General Section: Alterations.		
Size	Retail	Wholesale
5/-	Elliott's & Australian Drug Pty. Ltd. Cutine	30/- doz.
22 oz.	F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd. 8/3 "Lactone" Syrup (plain) . . .	72/- doz.
22 oz.	22 oz. "Lactone" Syrup with Mal- tose	72/- doz.

Notified 19/8/52.—

Size Retail		
Chemists' Section: Addition.		
		Wholesale
30's	5/6 Piloids	33/- doz.

General Section: Alterations.		
Size	Retail	Wholesale
3/11	British Medical Laboratories Pty. Ltd. Curlypet.	
7d.	7d. Curlypet Shampoo.	
6/-	Raymond Mullis Pty. Ltd. Lipocote.	

Notified 25/8/52—

General Section: Alterations.		
Size	Retail	Wholesale
No. 2	2/7 Bristol-Myers Co. Pty. Ltd. "Mum"	
No. 3	4/2 "Mum"	
	Elliott's & Australian Drug Pty. Ltd.	
4/7	Cutine	

Chemists' Section: Alterations.		
Size	Retail	Wholesale
2/11	Bristol-Myers Co. Pty. Ltd. Ingram Shaving Cream	
4 oz.	Reckitt & Colman (Australia) Ltd. Dettol	28/3 doz.
3/3	Parcel Advantage— 2 doz. lots	27/9 doz.
	6 doz. lots	27/3 doz.
8 oz.	Dettol	52/2 doz.
6/-	Parcel Advantage— 2 doz. lots	51/8 doz.
	6 doz. lots	51/2 doz.



Boost Your Profits!

Grip-tight

medically approved English Baby Products

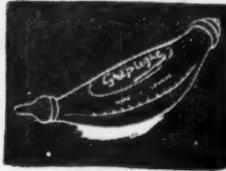
(GENEROUS MARGINS FOR CHEMIST)

Biggest Seller!

Grip-tight 8oz.—the Feed bottle, hygienically packaged, complete with teat and bottle brush.



PACIFIERS
(12 different shapes and sizes)



8oz. FEED BOTTLE
(Complete with Valve, Teat
and Bottle Brush)



FEED TEATS
(Olive, cherry and lamb shape.
Green-band and Anti-cholic.)

*Cash in on the big growing Baby Product market with the finest Baby Products made
—English Grip-tight!*

- Scientifically designed.
- Made from finest materials.

**Now Available in
All States!**

If your usual supplier
hasn't stocks,
contact your nearest
Hillcastle branch . . .

Hillcastle Pty. Ltd.

SYDNEY	345 Kent Street. Phone: BX 2151
BRISBANE	119 Charlotte Street. Phone: B 2681
PERTH	931a Hay Street. Phone: B 7231
MELBOURNE	277 Flinders Lane. Phone: Cent. 4084
ADELAIDE	24 Charles Street. Phone W 2816
HOBART	4 Victoria Street. Phone: Hobart 3511
NEW ZEALAND	Wellington, Christchurch, Auckland

PHARMACEUTICAL
MANUFACTURERS *can depend on . . .*

CARNEGIES of WELWYN

(*Welwyn Garden City, England*)

for

ALOIN . ALUMINIUM HYDROXIDE COLLOIDAL . AMINOPHYLLINE . ATROPINE & SALTS
BARBITURATES . BISMUTH SALTS . BROMISOVALERYLUREA . BRUCINE & SALTS . CAFFEINE
& SALTS . CALCIFEROL . CARBROMAL . EPHEDRINE & SALTS . ESERINE & SALTS . HYOSCINE
HYDROBROMIDE IODIDES . QUININE & SALTS . SANTONIN . STILBOESTROL . STRYCHNINE
& SALTS . THEOBROMINE & SALTS . THEOPHYLLINE & SALTS . ETC.

. . . and all that's new in FINE CHEMICALS

See BROWN & DUREAU LTD. (all Capital Cities)

REPRESENTING : { Carnegie Chemicals (Welwyn) Ltd.,
 Carnegie Quinine Works Ltd.
 Carnegie Organics Ltd.

Lantigen can help relieve

SPRING INFECTIONS



Distressing Hay Fever attacks, painful boils, pimples and other skin troubles occur frequently in the Spring, but respond readily to treatment with Lantigen Dissolved Oral Vaccines. Lantigen will also successfully relieve Catarrhal and Bronchial troubles, Rheumatic complaints and Colds during this period.

- For Hay Fever, recommend Lantigen E.
- For Skin Infections, such as Boils and Pimples, Lantigen D.
- For Catarrh, Bronchitis, Bronchial Asthma, Sinus and Antrum infections and Recurrent Colds, Lantigen B.
- For Rheumatism, Neuritis, Sciatica, Lumbago and Fibrosis, Lantigen C.
- For Colds, Lantigen A.

CHECK YOUR STOCKS NOW!
LANTIGEN DISSOLVED ORAL VACCINES

Products of Edinburgh Laboratories, 103 York Street, Sydney

CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT WINS IN "COP THE LOT" SHOW.

Miss Val. Markham, twenty-three years old dispenser and assistant in the pharmacy of Mr. E. G. Zietsch, in Rocky Point Road, Kogarah, won hundreds of pounds worth of prizes on Bob Dyer's "Cop the Lot!" quiz over 2UE on the night of July 29. Colgate-Palmolive Pty. Ltd. is the sponsor of the Bob Dyer quiz shows on Tuesday and Saturday nights over an Australia-wide network of 39 stations.

When Miss Markham was interviewed at the pharmacy following her big win there wasn't a prouder



"Congratulations from the Boss."

Mr. Zietsch congratulates his assistant, Miss Val Markham, on her win over Bob Dyer's "Cop the Lot" quiz on July 29.

or a happier man than Mr. Zietsch. His is a friendly, family, suburban shop, and Val confided that she just loves her work and wouldn't want to return to office routine after the variety and human interest she finds in attending to the needs of customers.

The deciding question which Copped the Lot was:-

"Two great generals opposed each other in World War II. They were Montgomery and Rommel. Give me the Christian names of both."

Answer: Bernard Montgomery and Erwin Rommel.

The prizes which Miss Markham collected were: A J. Farren Price diamond wristlet watch, set of Super-text Chenille products, Tecnico electric floor polisher-scrubber, electric lawn-mower, Hoover electric vacuum cleaner, 3-in-1 Kriesler table radiogram equipped to play microgroove recordings, Namco duralumin kitchen suite, Dandee electric rotary ironer and presser, Dishlex electric dishwashing machine, Crosley kitchen freezer.

SALES TAX RATES REDUCED.

Reductions in sales tax were announced by the Federal Treasurer (Sir Arthur Fadden) in the course of his speech in the House of Representatives, Canberra, on August 6, when introducing the Commonwealth Budget for the year 1952-53. The new rates came into operation on August 7.

In future the maximum sales tax will be 50 per cent., compared with 66 2-3 per cent. previously. Tax will be levied at four fixed rates, 50 per cent., 33 1-3 per

cent., 20 per cent. and 12½ per cent., compared with six rates previously in force. The two rates to be abolished are 66 2-3 per cent. and 25 per cent.

The principal items of interest to chemists are:

From 66 2-3 per cent. rate to 50 per cent. rate.

Cut glass ware.

From 66 2-3 per cent. rate to 33 1-3 per cent. rate.

Toilet and dressing cases, home waving sets, hair brushes, hair combs, manicure and pedicure sets, dressing table sets and hair tidies.

From 50 per cent. rate to 33 1-3 per cent. rate.

Toilet and beauty preparations, powder compacts, powder puffs, powder sprays, powder bowls, lipstick containers, perfume sprays. Safety razors, safety razor blades, shaving brushes, shaving sticks, shaving creams, stypic pencils and shaving preparations.

From 33 1-3 per cent. rate to 20 per cent. rate.

Equipment, apparatus and accessories used exclusively for indoor or outdoor sport, not including cameras.

From 66 2-3 per cent. rate to 12½ per cent. rate.

Trays and ash trays, not including those made of glass or wholly or mainly of platinum, gold, silver or other precious metal. Crystal ware other than cut crystal, not including articles such as ornaments and vases specified in the 50 per cent. or 33 1-3 per cent. rate.

From 33 1-3 per cent. rate to 20 per cent. rate.
Film strips.

Total Exemptions.

Tooth brushes and brushes for cleaning dentures.

FAULDINGS SPONSOR THREE-STATE RADIO PROGRAMME.

F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd. has completed negotiations to present "The Drama of Medicine" in Victoria and Western Australia.

This feature, which the company has sponsored in South Australia for many years, is claimed to be the most popular quarter-hour feature in that State.

The "Drama of Medicine" will be presented in Victoria over Station 3DB every Saturday night at 7.15, as from Saturday, August 23.

Western Australia will hear the "Drama of Medicine" from 6PR every Wednesday night at 8.30, commencing on September 3.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED.

The following announcement was made at Braybrook, Victoria, on August 12, by Mr. T. G. Crane, Managing Director of Monsanto Chemicals (Australia) Limited:

"Following through with the policy previously announced of broadening the scope of our activities, changes in our organisation become necessary.

"The function of development in all its phases will become a new divisional responsibility by the appointment of Dr. L. Gruen as General Manager of Development.

"Within the newly-created Development Division, Dr. Burger continues as Manager of Research, so directing our enlarging research effort in chemicals and plastics as to support the expanding economy of the company.

"Overall responsibility for the company's production activities throughout Australia becomes the function of a newly-created division in the charge of a General Manager of Production. Mr. H. P. Weber is appointed to this position.

"Sales responsibility for the company's products at

home and abroad will continue to rest with Mr. P. C. B. Hudson, as General Manager of Sales Division."

Dr. Leo Gruen, now General Manager of Development, was hitherto Manager of the Plastics Division of Monsanto Chemicals (Australia) Limited. Born in Austria, he graduated from the Vienna University with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. During several years of post-graduate work he was assistant to Professor H. Mark (later of New York), a noted authority on high polymers. Dr. Gruen's own research work included special investigations in the polystyrene and other fields.

After several years' experience of commercial and administrative activities in an executive position with a company trading in industrial chemicals and minerals, Dr. Gruen came to Australia in 1938. He joined Excelite Resins Pty. Ltd. as research chemist, and was appointed acting manager in 1942. During these years he was associated with the great expansion of the just-established plastics industry, and contributed to the development of phenolic plastics for war purposes. When Excelite Resins was acquired by Monsanto in 1943 he continued as manager of the Plastics Division of the latter company, and in 1951 was appointed an alternate director. In 1950 he visited the American Monsanto plants and also those of the English Monsanto Company.

Dr. Gruen is an associate of the Royal Australian Chemical Institute and of the Australian Plastics Institute. He has been a member of the Council of the Victorian Plastics Institute since its inception, and is at present Vice-President.

Mr. Hermann P. Weber, newly-appointed General Manager of Production, was born in Victoria. He studied chemistry and engineering at Melbourne University, and there attained the degree of Master of Science. After service with the Shell Company of Australia, he joined Monsanto in December, 1940 — a very early stage of this company's history in Australia. He was closely associated with the development of several projects involving the establishment of chemical manufacturing processes new to Australia, and, after visiting Monsanto Chemical Company in the United States, was, in 1942, appointed Plant Manager in charge of the Melbourne chemical manufacturing operations.

Mr. Weber spent an extended period at the Ruabon, Wales, plant of Monsanto Chemicals Limited in 1950, and in that year he also made a second visit to the United States of America. After resuming his post in Australia he was, in 1951, appointed an alternate director of Monsanto Chemicals (Australia) Limited. He has taken a prominent part in various professional and industrial organisations. Amongst other offices held, he was President of The Society of Chemical Industry of Victoria, in 1948 and 1949, and is at present Vice-President of the Victorian Branch of The Royal Australian Chemical Institute.

Mr. P. Chester B. Hudson is another Victorian who graduated Master of Science at Melbourne University. He then obtained over a year's experience in England, on the Continent and in the United States. On returning home he was with the Australian agents for I. G. Farben, the German chemical manufacturers, for a time, and then joined the Commonwealth Munitions Department. In 1945 he became associated with Gollin & Co. Ltd., then selling agent for Monsanto products, and in 1947 transferred to Monsanto as Manager of Chemical Sales. In December of that year he was appointed an alternate Director and later became General Manager of Sales. Mr. Hudson is a member of numerous professional and other organisations connected with the chemical industry, including the Royal Australian Chemical Institute, the Society of Chemical Industry of Victoria, the Rubber Institute and the Oil and Colour Chemists' Association.

Market Report

LONDON MARKET REPORT.

August 8, 1952.

Generally speaking the summer seasonal decline in business has reduced buying to small orders only, but there has been some sporadic activity in a few commodities, as stocks have not proved to be so good as was at one time believed.

Ergot has again shown itself the most interesting article of the month; forward prices dropped as low as 12/6 per lb., but big contracts could not be made at this figure and some large holders in Portugal were finally found to be unwilling to do business below 22/- per lb. Buyers refused to pay this price and orders are now being placed around 17/- per lb.; old crop is available in London at approximately this figure.

United States **cascara bark** has gone up to 220/- per cwt., as against 215/- four weeks ago. Spot rates for last year's peel are unaffected.

Cape aloes have gone down by 10/- per cwt. on the spot to 180/- per cwt. for prime quality, with f.a.q. at 175/-. The shipment price is around 160/-.

Cloves are now at the record high price of 9/3 per lb. for Zanzibars; shipment rates are around 8/- per lb., but offers are few as the crop was poor.

Jamaican ginger is now 160/- per cwt. for No. 3 quality, with shipment rates 20/- per cwt. below this figure. Formerly there was an embargo on shipments at under 190/- per cwt. The African variety is 105/-, c.i.f., and old crop is 117/6 per cwt. on the spot.

Turmeric is worth around 60/- per cwt. for good Madras finger.

Mace is now worth 8/6 per lb. for best Indian pale blade.

Florentine orris root is dearer at 160/- per cwt.

Agar has gone up by over 3/- per lb. on the spot to 17/6 per lb. for No. 1 Kōbe strip; allocations have been small and the forward rate is dearer by 6/6 per lb.

Acacia is easier at 102/- per cwt. for clean Kordofan sorts with shipment prices around 93/- per cwt.

Activity in **essential oils** has been limited.

Peppermint has caught buyers' attention, and for the Chinese variety up to 40/- per lb. is wanted. There have been few offers from Hong Kong.

Lemongrass is cheaper at 8/9 per lb. on the spot and 8/1, c.i.f.

Business in distilled **clove oil** is by private arrangement, and small quantities of crude **Madagascar oil** have been sold at 16/- per lb.

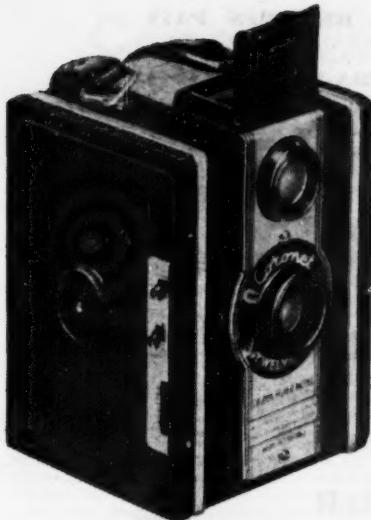
Aniseed is fractionally higher at 8/9 per lb. on the spot.

There have been few changes in **pharmaceutical and fine chemicals**.

Potassium permanganate is up by 2d. per lb. for the B.P. quality, which is now 1/9 $\frac{1}{4}$ per lb. in 1-cwt. lots and is 1/7 $\frac{1}{4}$ in 5-ton lots. The technical quality is now 101/- per cwt. for single cwt. quantities and 173/- per cwt. in 5-ton lots.

Manufacturers' rates for **lactic acid** have been reduced to 4/- per lb. in carboys; 12 winchesters are 4/3 per lb. and 3 winchesters 4/7.

Glycerin is in better supply than at any time during the past four months, and practically all other chemicals are available in sufficient quantities to meet all demands.



CORONET

Takes twelve square 2½-in. pictures on 120 or 620 film. With collapsible dust-cover hood and built-in filter. All metal body. Complete with adjustable carrying strap - - - - - £2/15/6



GILKON Print Trimmer.

Efficient, strongly made for all picture sizes up to 3½ in. x 5½ in., single and double weight. Celluloid border guide for accurate margins,

£1/9/2



GILKON Print Forceps.

Six-in. stainless steel, shaped to rest on the dish edge. Ideal for handling prints in all stages of development, fixing and other chemical processes - - - - - 3/-



GILKON No. 3 Enlarger

Takes all sizes from 35 mm. to 2½ in. x 3½ in. All metal construction.

Polished laminated base board, 18 in. x 14 in. Heavy gauge 27-in. column.

Trigger release main focusing.

Friction drive fine focusing.

Camera-type bellows.

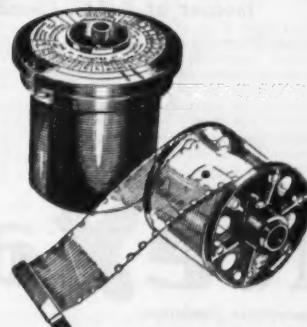
Glass negative carrier.

Interchangeable lens board. Trylor f6.3 lens. 100 mm. focal length.

Price, £14/19/6 (plus lens).



JOHNSON APRON DEVELOPING TANK



A new tank for 116, 120 and 127 Roll Films. Comprises tank body, lid, spool, stirrer, apron and adaptor.

(Prices slightly higher country and interstate.)

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Commonwealth and State News

VICTORIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Drugs Stolen.—Two bags containing surgical instruments and drugs, many of which were of a dangerous character, were stolen from a car of Dr. Harold Day, of Latrobe terrace, Newtown, Geelong, on August 6. Total value of the goods contained in the bags was approximately £70.

Resignation of Major Wilson.—Past students of the College of Pharmacy will regret to learn that Major H. W. Wilson, lecturer in Botany to second-year students, and Examiner in Botany for the Pharmacy Board, has been forced by failing health to relinquish those positions. Major Wilson was an outstanding botanist and teacher. He gave of his best to his students, by whom he was regarded as a friend, and his wise teaching and kindly help will be sadly missed.

Chemist Mayor Entertains.—Mr. G. I. Maxwell, chemist, of Smith street, Collingwood, entertained chemists of the Collingwood section at the Collingwood Town Hall on the evening of July 29. Visitors included the President of the Victorian Branch of the Guild, Mr. W. R. Iliffe, and the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Journal, Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, both of whom spoke of activities attaching to their official positions. After a pleasant informal discussion following these talks, those present adjourned to the Mayor's Room to partake of his hospitality.

MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS.

The following appointments have been notified:—

Mr. F. H. P. Wheaton has terminated his position with the U.F.S. Dispensary, Balwyn, and **Mr. K. H. Billing** has taken his place. Mr. Wheaton fulfilled relieving appointments for Mr. J. S. McNamara, Frankston, Mr. L. F. Egan, Coburg, and Mr. W. E. De Gruchy, Richmond, during the month.

Mr. T. McSwiney relieved at U.F.S. Dispensary, Hawthorn, and **Mr. H. N. Lemmon** relieved Mrs. Mayhew, at East Brunswick.

During Mr. A. L. Vance's holiday, **Mr. A. P. Fry** acted as manager of the U.F.S. Dispensary, Ararat.

Mr. E. Mitchell and **Mr. H. J. Wake** assisted at the Dispensaries at Glenhuntly and North Melbourne.

Miss W. L. Atkinson has been acting as locum for Mr. S. F. Clarke, Balwyn, for two weeks.

Mr. F. A. Kelley has been to Mount Beauty, where he took charge of Mr. G. P. Rayner's pharmacy during the latter's absence.

Mr. L. D. Holstock carried out relieving appointments for Mr. J. J. Lonergan, Footscray; Mr. P. Gordon, Degraves Street, Melbourne; Mr. J. E. Chandler, East Brunswick; and Mr. L. C. Player, West Melbourne.

Miss Betty Hart was in charge of Regent Pharmacy, Melbourne, during Mr. J. R. Cunningham's holiday, spent at Townsville and Magnetic Island.

Mr. P. A. Richards has been appointed manager of the U.F.S. Dispensary, Brighton.

During Miss A. Fisher's holiday, her pharmacy at Tallangatta was in charge of **Mr. E. R. Courtney**.

Mr. D. A. Emson managed the pharmacy of Mr. A. C. Evans, Balacala, for two weeks.

Mr. F. Eddie completed a relieving engagement with Mr. W. R. Lumley, Chelsea, before going to relieve Mr. F. L. Flint, Glenferrie Road, Malvern.

Miss Norma Jones was in charge of Mr. A. W. Marriot's pharmacy, Collingwood, for four weeks.

Mr. D. B. Hayes acted as locum for Mr. R. K. Morgan, Warrnambool.

Having completed his appointment as manager for Mr. K. N. Roberts, West Brunswick, **Mr. R. G. Mason** fulfilled relieving duties for Mr. L. Levy, St. Kilda, and Mr. P. J. Winch, South Melbourne.

Miss E. G. Donaldson took charge of Mr. H. A. Braithwaite's pharmacy at Camberwell during his absence in Sydney at the Science Congress this month.

Mr. D. Macdonald has been appointed manager of Mr. J. S. McNamara's pharmacy at Frankston, and **Mesara, C. Boyd** and **T. Collins** are at his Ringwood pharmacy.

Mr. R. Wilson managed Mr. W. A. Balzary's pharmacy at Richmond during his absence.

Mrs. Barton has been acting as locum for Mr. A. W. Clarke, Croydon, for a few weeks.

Mr. A. Shaw is at Dimboola in charge of Mr. H. W. Jones' pharmacy, which has been purchased by Mr. DeMaria, late of Mildura.

Mr. C. D. Everett assisted Messrs. Taylor and Taylor, Ballarat, for a short time.

During his absence, **Mr. G. L. Stott** left **Mr. N. G. Davies** in charge of his pharmacy at Rosanna.

Mr. A. J. Ford is now employed as manager of Victoria Pharmacy, North Richmond.

Mr. O. T. Higgins went to Edenhope to take charge of Mr. H. Heenan's pharmacy.

Mr. B. J. Hawkins acted as locum for Miss O. Malone, Pascoe Vale.

Miss K. Lyons is at Miss P. Cooney's Gardenvale pharmacy for a few months.

Mr. B. L. Jacobson, who has recovered from his serious illness, was in New South Wales recently, where he took charge of Mr. Gallagher's Pharmacy, at Tocumwal.

Mr. R. McFarlane is managing Mr. L. R. C. Smith's pharmacy, Leongatha.

Mr. W. Wheeler carried out relieving duties for F. Lee & Sons, Prahran, and Mr. L. Levy, St. Kilda.

Mrs. M. E. Hylston left **Mrs. L. T. Whamond** in charge of her pharmacy at Bentleigh.

Mr. J. Ferguson acted as locum for Mr. G. Hutchesson, Kyabram, for a short time.

Miss Cox Thomas has accepted a permanent appointment with Mr. H. C. Morison, Glenferrie.

Mr. J. Bell was relieving at the U.F.S. Dispensary, Kew.

Mr. A. J. Wastell has been appointed manager of Mr. C. S. Bowen's pharmacy at Clifton Hill.

Mr. W. Knell was at Mr. P. M. De Fraga's pharmacy, Elsternwick, for two weeks, before **Mr. A. G. Westlake** took charge.

Mr. A. Dorman, Richmond, was relieved by **Mr. P. L. Scott**.

Mr. J. G. Charles carried out relieving duties for Mr. E. L. Fisher, Melbourne.

Miss Howard was in Cobuna for two weeks in charge of Mr. D. W. Braddy's pharmacy.

Miss Collins is with Jones & Co., Caulfield, for a few weeks.

Mr. L. Curry took charge of Mr. J. Shannon's pharmacy, Warragul, during his absence.

Business Changes.

Mr. J. S. McNamara has opened a pharmacy at 130 Whitehorse Road, Ringwood.

Mr. F. G. Nicholas has opened a pharmacy at 239 Bay Street, Port Melbourne.

Mr. K. L. Gedge has opened a pharmacy at Warrandyte.

what is really meant by "THE"

An open letter to ALL pharmacists

Johnson & Johnson Inc.



Dear Mr. Chemist:

We hear a lot these days of "the Biggest Seller" in this field. But what really constitutes a "Biggest Seller"? The term, surely, cannot properly be applied to a particular product that happens to outsell similar products in any one locality or area - except in a very restricted sense. However, the same can be said of a product which outsells similar products only through a specific retail outlet.

The term "Biggest Seller," in our opinion, applies only when a product outsells all similar products on an overall national sales total. In other words, the product that the majority of people buy, no matter where they buy.

Sure enough any individual retailer can buck this national demand to some extent. Take toothbrushes: figures prove that most people really want one brand. No doubt a retailer can "sell" another brand, but he can't do that and build goodwill at the same time.

After all, doesn't it stand to reason that, if most people want one brand of any kind of reason, the retailer who prominently displays that one product — and so cashes in on impulse buying — will get a bigger share of the national goodwill?

Yours for Bigger Business in
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P.S. Look at four products at the right. Do you realize as well as being "Biggest Sellers" in the truly national sense, they are also among the biggest sellers in most Pharmacies? Are you getting your share of this national business?

For more information
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LOOK AT THIS "BIG FOUR"—
FOUR PRODUCTS THAT REALLY ARE
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Here are four products that survey and figures have proved most people want



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Proved by Survey to be the outstanding product in its field. Used in 7 out of 10 homes! Are you getting your share?



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The product Australia uses for cuts and scratches and all minor injuries. To display it is to sell it.

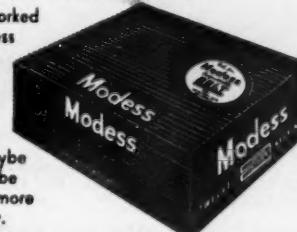
Tek TOOTHBRUSHES:

outsell all other toothbrushes — more than two million listeners to Quiz Kids want this toothbrush — are you making it easy to buy in your Pharmacy?



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Have you ever worked out where Modess figures in your list of "Best Sellers"? Most women want to purchase it every month. Maybe your sales could be bigger still with more prominent display.



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VICTORIA (Continued)

Mr. C. S. Bowen has purchased the pharmacy of Mr. D. J. DeMaria, Mildura.

Mrs. R. H. Zylberberg has purchased the pharmacy of Mr. H. C. Davis, 153 Acland Street, St. Kilda.

Miss I. U. Heape has taken over the pharmacy of Mr. L. C. Woolcock, 8 High Street, St. Kilda.

Mr. D. J. DeMaria has purchased Mr. H. W. Jones' pharmacy at Dimboola.

Mr. P. A. H. Wright has accepted a position at Bowden's pharmacy, Swanston Street, Melbourne.

PHARMACY BALL AND REVUE.

The Annual Pharmacy Ball, organised by the Committee of the Victorian Pharmacy Students' Association, will be held at the St. Kilda Town Hall on Tuesday, September 9. "Pillz A'Poppin," the ballet and show



—Photograph by courtesy of "The Herald."

put on by the students with such success, will be presented in new form.

Tickets are 25/- single. Ticket Secretaries are Beth Baker (JA 1329), Frances Johnson (WM 6591) and Margaret Ross (JU 1525).

LECTURERS VISIT BALLARAT.

Following a recent visit of the Dean (Mr. A. T. S. Sissons) and Lecturer in Pharmaceuticals (Mr. N. C. Manning) to Geelong several weeks ago, a further visit was paid to Ballarat for a week-end late in July.

The Dean and Mr. Manning were entertained by local chemists while in Ballarat, and interviewed 14 Ballarat students undertaking apprenticeship studies by correspondence.

PRESCRIBING OF DANGEROUS AND SPECIFIED DRUGS.

A concise summary of the provisions relating to the prescribing of Dangerous and Specified Drugs has been prepared on the suggestion of the Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee, and copies have been sent to all medical practitioners in Victoria.

The Pharmaceutical organisations are hopeful that dissemination of the information will lead to removal of some misunderstandings which frequently occur between doctor and chemist in regard to the repeating of prescriptions for Dangerous and Specified Drugs.

A paragraph in the circular states that verbal instructions to a patient by a prescriber to obtain a repeat of a prescription without renewal of the written prescription is a frequent cause of embarrassment to chemist and customer.

In the Schedules which are published many proprietary names are quoted alongside of the official names of the drugs.

Copies of the Guide will be supplied also to all pharmaceutical chemists.

CHEMISTS' WAGES BOARD DETERMINATION.

New rates applying as from the first pay period in August, 1952. All wages per week of 40 hours:

(a) Apprentices.

	s. d.
1st year	47 6
2nd year	63 0
3rd year	86 0
4th year	106 6
5th year	156 6

(b) Juvenile Workers.

16 years of age	44 0
17 years of age	69 6
18 years of age	76 6
19 years of age	93 6
20 years of age	107 0

(c) Other Employees.

Males £ s. d.	Females £ s. d.
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Manager Pharmaceutical Chemist, i.e. a qualified pharmaceutical chemist in sole control of a shop and who is responsible for general buying and all necessary business carried out therein	18 2 0	15 6 0
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Chief Pharmaceutical Chemist, i.e. a qualified pharmaceutical chemist who is responsible to the Pharmacy Board, but who is not responsible for general buying or all necessary business carried out in the shop	16 15 6	13 19 6
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Pharmaceutical Chemist, i.e. a qualified pharmaceutical chemist other than a Manager Pharmaceutical Chemist or a Chief Pharmaceutical Chemist	15 9 6	12 13 6
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Unregistered Pharmaceutical Chemist, i.e. a person who has not qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist, but who has completed his or her apprenticeship as recognised by the Pharmacy Board	13 2 0	10 6 0
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Shop Assistant, i.e. a female em- ployee engaged in selling medi- cines, drugs, or medicinal pre- parations, but not engaged in dispensing or compounding same	9 3 6	
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VICTORIA (Continued)

PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS.

Question in Parliament.

The Hon. Trevor Oldham, Member for Malvern, asked in the Legislative Assembly on July 8 if they were aware that under the Commonwealth Government Free Medicine Scheme chemists were called upon to supply some proprietary lines at less than the price they had to pay for them. He said it might be contended that this subject had nothing to do with the State Parliament, but he was seeking the most expeditious method of directing the attention of the Commonwealth Government to the matter.

The Minister for Health, Mr. W. O. Fulton, said that the representations of the Member for Malvern had been noted, and that he would obtain a report from the Department of Health on the subject.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on August 13, at 2.15 p.m.

Present.—Mr. S. J. Baird (President) in the chair, Messrs. H. A. Braithwaite, A. W. Callister, W. R. Iliffe, N. C. Manning, A. W. McGibbons, W. Wishart and the Registrar.

Correspondence.—Correspondence submitted included the following:—

From the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia, advising exemption from the schedule of antihistamine preparations for external use.

From a firm, applying for permission to use clear glass angle bottles as containers for phenyle. Application refused.

To the Department of Public Health, South Australia, intimating that the Board is willing to co-operate in action to curb increasing use of Dangerous Drugs.

To several candidates at the recent Final Examination, forwarding reports on papers submitted by them.

From a chemist, reporting that he had handed back to a customer a prescription for a Dangerous Drug after it had been dispensed. This had been done inadvertently and he reported the matter in case the Board received a report from other sources.

Formal Business.—The following formal business was dealt with:—

Application for Registration: William David Wheeler (Final Exam., Vic.).

Restoration of Names to Register: Elizabeth Louise Burton, Archibald William Fussell, Katherine Rose Lyons.

Erasures from Register: Thomas Ernest Johns (decd. 22/6/52); Morris Stein (decd. 23/2/52); Bernard Wilks (decd. 16/7/52).

Managers and Relievers Notified: 48.

Business Changes Notified: 6.

New Businesses Opened: 4.

Apprenticeship Indentures Registered: 2.

Apprenticeship Indentures Transferred: 1.

Apprenticeship Indentures Cancelled: 1.

Certificates of Exemption Issued: 4.

Certificates of Identity Issued: 4.

Opium Permits Issued: 10.

Permit to Sell Cyanide Issued: 1.

Permits to Purchase Cyanide Issued: 5.

Licences as General Dealers in Poison Issued: 2.

Licences to Sell Poisonous Substances Issued: 25.

Police Reports re Poisonings: 1 Caustic Soda, not fatal; 1 Lysol, not fatal; Barbiturates, 4, 3 fatal, 1 not fatal.

Organic Insecticides.—A communication was received from the Department of Health, seeking further information in regard to the organic insecticides which

the Board had recommended for inclusion in the Fourth Schedule to the Poisons Act 1928. The terms of the reply to the Department were discussed.

Enquiries, Complaints, Etc.

Alleged Unqualified Supervision.—Several reports were received concerning a pharmacy in the suburbs alleged to be unattended by a qualified chemist. After consideration of the Inspector's reports the Board directed that enquiries be continued.

Alleged Error in Labelling.—A report was received from the Police concerning alleged mislabelling of a medicine. The Chief Inspector reported that he had conferred with the Police Officer concerned and would arrange to interview, in company with the Officer, the chemist at whose pharmacy the medicine had been dispensed.

Specified Drugs at Private Hospital.—A report was received that quantities of Specified Drugs in containers bearing labels of a Melbourne wholesale drug house had been noticed in a private hospital. Resolved that the Chief Inspector be asked to report.

Complaint re Dispensing.—A complaint was lodged at the office of the Board concerning medicines dispensed at a suburban pharmacy. After examination by a number of chemists the complainant had been advised that all of the medicines appeared to have been properly dispensed and in accordance with the prescriptions.

Country Inspections.—Reports of country inspections undertaken during the month were submitted by the Chief Inspector and Inspector Ahern. Some irregularities were brought under notice, and the Board directed that warnings be issued. It was resolved that four chemists be requested to forward their Dangerous Drugs Registers to the Board for further inspection.

Loss of Dangerous Drug.—The manager of a U.F.S. Dispensary reported the loss of a quantity of cocaine. The Board directed that the Chief Inspector co-operate with the Police in investigating this report.

Depot for Prescriptions.—A report concerning the arrangements for collection of prescriptions and the despatch of medicines from a Friendly Society Dispensary to a depot for collection by members was considered. As further particulars were required the Board directed that further report be obtained before giving a ruling on the procedure.

Dangerous Drugs by Post.—A letter was received from a wholesale firm advising that instructions had been given following a communication from the Board that the requirements of the Postal Regulations must be fully met in connection with Dangerous Drugs sent by post.

September Final Examination.—A timetable for the examination was submitted and approved, and detailed arrangements for the conduct of the examination were agreed upon.

Cocaine Substitutes.—A report from Mr. A. W. Callister concerning reclassification of cocaine substitutes for the purpose of the Poisons Schedules was received and considered. Members of the Board thanked Mr. Callister for the work he had done, and it was resolved that the revision suggested be adopted for submission to the Department of Health.

Synthetic Narcotic Drugs.—A communication was received from the Acting Collector of Customs drawing attention to the recommendations of the World Health Organisation concerning inclusion of a number of salts of narcotic drugs in the Dangerous Drugs Schedules. It was resolved that the recommendations be referred to members of the Poisons Schedules Advisory Panel for advice.

Prescription Records in Hospitals.—The Registrar reported that the requirements of the Regulations in regard to the keeping of records of prescriptions dispensed in pharmacy departments of hospitals had been set out in the form of a circular and sent to all hospitals. Several communications were received in reply. The system in operation at the Mooroopta Hospital was outlined in detail by the pharmacist there. The Board

You understand— *but do your customers?*

THAT it is not so long since antiseptics were definitely unsafe in any but qualified hands? Between poisoning the germs and poisoning the sufferer, the margin was narrow indeed.

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THAT, not only in scientific papers contributed to the British Medical Press, but in standard text-books, 'Dettol' is recommended to their colleagues and students by doctors and bacteriologists of the very highest eminence and international repute.

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VICTORIA (Continued)

considered that this met with the requirements of the regulations and directed that a letter be sent to the chemist, Mr. Henderson, thanking him for the clear outline given. Further consideration of the matter was deferred until a later meeting.

Failure to Enter Dangerous Drugs.—Reports were received from the Chief Commissioner of Police concerning failure of two chemists in country towns to make entries in their Dangerous Drugs Registers of Dangerous Drugs supplied. In one instance a Police Officer had pointed out the omissions and suggested that the entries be brought up to date, but when the pharmacy was revisited transactions were still not recorded. The Board resolved that legal proceedings should be taken in both instances.

Illegal Possession of Drugs.—A file concerning alleged illegal possession of Dangerous and Specified Drugs by an unqualified person was received from the Police, and the Board resolved that legal proceedings be taken under the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations.

Thallium.—Replies from members of the Poisons Schedules Advisory Panel were received to the Board's enquiry as to the scheduling of this substance, and action along lines suggested by the Panel members was decided upon.

Dangerous Drugs at Skiing Grounds.—An enquiry was received from a chemist as to whether Dangerous Drugs could be supplied for the use of members of ski clubs. The Board directed that a reply be sent to the effect that this question had been considered on more than one occasion and that the Board was unable to approve of the supply of Dangerous Drugs for any purpose except on the written prescription of a registered medical practitioner.

Hydrogen Peroxide.—A report was received from the Public Health Department in reference to explosions of bottles containing Hydrogen Peroxide. The Board was asked for advice regarding warning labels. Resolved that the matter be discussed with the manufacturer concerned.

Warfarin Rat Poison.—A specimen container for a small pack of a rat poison containing Warfarin was submitted by a manufacturer and approved.

Antibiotics in Stock Foods.—The President reported on an interview with veterinary authorities during the month. Regulations introduced in U.S.A. had also been received and were being examined with a view to determining appropriate procedure and control. Matter deferred for consideration at the next meeting.

Forgery.—A file was received from the Police Department with reference to forgeries of Dangerous Drugs prescriptions by a woman who had now left the State. The President said the file had been returned with a recommendation that the exhibits be preserved so that proceedings could be instituted if the person involved returned to Victoria. This action was endorsed.

Financial.—The Honorary Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £1011/3/5 were passed for payment.

The meeting then adjourned.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council
Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria met at 380 Swanston Street, Melbourne, on August 6, at 9.45 a.m.

Present.—Mr. A. G. Davis (President) in the Chair. Messrs. S. J. Baird, L. A. Hamon, A. L. Hull, F. W. Johnson, L. Long, V. G. Morrieson, C. P. A. Taylor,

I. J. Thompson, G. H. Williams, F. C. Kent (Secretary), and T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary).

Victorian Pharmacy Students' Association.—Further consideration was given to the students' request that the Victorian Pharmacy Students Association should be recognised as the official student body, and that the annual subscription of 10/- to the Association be made a compulsory fee.

The President reported that members of the Executive had conferred with the students earlier in the morning and had obtained information regarding the Constitution of their Organisation. As a result of this interview the Executive recommended that the request be granted. It was thereupon resolved that the Victorian Pharmacy Students' Organisation be accepted as the official body representing the students of the College, and that the annual subscription of 10/- be made a compulsory fee.

The President said that the students had supplied a copy of their Constitution for the information of the Council.

Formal Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was tabled, and the following letters were dealt with:—

From the Pharmaceutical Association, intimating that an offer from Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London, to defray the cost of fares of the President of the Association, Mr. W. R. Cutler, for the purpose of attending the Centennial Meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association in Philadelphia, had been accepted. Other expenses would be incurred, and the various States were invited to contribute. After discussion it was resolved that the sum of £50 be contributed.

To the High Commissioner of Australia and the Agent-General for Victoria in London, with reference to the projected visit of the Dean of the College, Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, to Great Britain, in 1953.

To Nicholas Pty. Ltd., advising that Mr. J. G. Manning had been nominated as winner of the Fourth Year Nicholas Bursary for 1952 and would be proceeding to the Fellowship Course in 1953.

To a country chemist, giving details of arrangements for dispensing for intermediate and private patients in public hospitals.

From Mr. C. P. A. Taylor, expressing appreciation of the visit of the Dean and Mr. N. C. Manning to Ballarat to meet First and Second Year Correspondence Course Students.

From the British Medical Association, advising that a complaint of unethical conduct in relation to comments on a prescribed medicine by a member had been referred to the doctor concerned, who denied the allegations. This information was conveyed to the member.

To the Medical Students' Society, authorising insertion of the A.P.F. advertisement in the next issue of "Speculum."

From the Faculty of Medicine, University of Melbourne, intimating that Fourth Year Medical Students would not attend as usual in November/December for Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy at the College of Pharmacy. Adjustments owing to National Service Training necessitated a change in timetable, under which these students would come to the College in February, 1953.

To the Superintendent of Telephones, supporting the applications of several members for installation of telephones.

From Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Jewkes, Mrs. H. V. Mulher, Mrs. J. M. Borthwick and Dr. N. R. Mellor, tendering resignations. Accepted with regret.

The correspondence submitted was formally received.

Presentations.—The following presentations were received:—

(1) From Mr. B. L. Jacobson — wooden string box which had been in use in a pharmacy for over 100 years.

(2) From Mr. J. Immergluck — copy of "Pharmacologia, or the History of Medicinal Substances with a view to establish the art of prescribing and of composing extemporaneous formulæ upon books and

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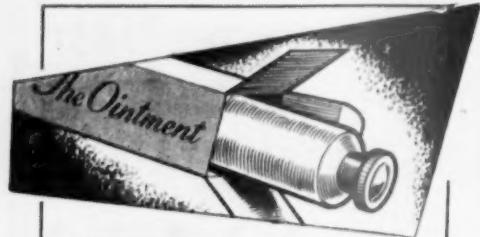
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VICTORIA (Continued)

scientific principles," by John Ayrton Paris, M.D., F.L.S., dated 1820.

October Council Meeting.—The Secretary reported that he had been in communication with Mr. R. Burgess, chemist, of Horsham, in connection with the suggestion that the October meeting of the Council be held in that town and that a meeting of chemists of the district be held in the evening. Unfortunately accommodation was not available because of the Horsham Show on the regular meeting date—the first Wednesday in the month. After consideration it was decided that the meeting be held on Monday, October 6.

Resignation of Major H. W. Wilson.—A communication was received from the Dean advising with great regret that, owing to ill-health, Major H. W. Wilson felt compelled to resign his position as Lecturer in Botany. Those who had worked with Major Wilson knew the great contribution he had made for a quarter of a century in the teaching of Botany in the College and as an Examiner for the Pharmacy Board. Colleagues and students would miss him greatly. Members of the Council expressed great regret at the circumstances which made it necessary for Major Wilson to relinquish the position. A record of appreciation of his services was made, and the Secretary was instructed to write to Major Wilson conveying the thanks of the Council, and expressing the hope that he would be quickly restored to health.

Apprenticeship Studies.—A memorandum was received from the Dean, advising that, as a result of a recommendation made by Messrs. F. W. Johnson and L. Long at a recent meeting of the Education Committee, the Lectorial Staff had had several discussions on the question of co-ordinating the work in Practical Pharmacy done in the College and in the pharmacies. Mr. A. W. Callister and Mr. N. C. Manning had now prepared lists for presentation to the Council, showing how, in each of the four years of apprenticeship, better co-ordination could be brought about.

Mr. Thompson, Chairman of the Education Committee, said that the lists provided an excellent and comprehensive time-table which would be of considerable value. It was resolved that the Dean's memorandum be referred to the Education Committee for further consideration.

Special Coaching Class.—The Secretary reported that students who had been unsuccessful in the subject of written Pharmacetics at recent Final Examinations had been invited to sit for the College Examination in that subject. Their papers had been marked by the lecturer, Mr. A. W. Callister, and returned, together with comments. Mr. Johnson enquired whether arrangements could be made for candidates who had failed in Practical Dispensing to receive special coaching. The President said that on previous occasions special classes had been arranged. It was resolved that enquiry be made as to whether this could be done for students who had presented themselves for the Final Examination during the current year, but had not passed in Dispensing. It was resolved that enquiry be made, and that if possible a special class be formed.

The thanks of the Council to Mr. Callister for reporting on the Section 1 papers were recorded.

Chest X-Ray of Students.—The Secretary reported that, as instructed, arrangements had been made for Third and Fourth Year Students to undergo chest X-ray. A report had been received listing the names and indicating that those examined were "within normal limits." First and Second Year students would be examined later in the year. Report received.

National Service Training.—Mr. I. J. Thompson said that information received by him indicated that National Service Training had to be continued after the period of service in camp had been completed.

This involved night parades and short periods of camp training. He suggested that enquiry be made as to whether College students could train with the Melbourne University Rifles. Considerable discussion followed, and it was resolved that full information should be obtained and placed before students so that they might be able to undertake the method of training most suitable to their particular requirements.

New Members Elected.

Full Members.—(a) New members: Arthur Edward Chalmers, Michael Stanislaus Kennedy, Brendon Anthony Scally. (b) Transfer from Apprentice: Maxwell Francis Gregory, Marie Louise Lang, Pamela Anne Mathewson, John Walter Miller, Alan Dudley McKinnon, Ronald Allan Richards, David Strickland Thomas.

Apprentice Members.—Robert Terence Hawksley, Alistair Ian Kingswell Lloyd, Piero Giuseppe Pagliaro.

Honorary Librarian's Report.—In the absence of the Honorary Librarian, Mr. Johnson submitted a recommendation for the purchase of the following books for the Library:

Practical Pharmacology, By J. H. Burn.
Oxford, Blackwell Scientific Publication.
Vitamins: A Brief Survey, by L. J. Harris.
London, J. and A. Churchill.

Recommendation adopted.

Hospital Dispensing.—The Secretary reported that the Hospital Dispensing Committee had met and that three of the members had been deputed to prepare a draft agreement for dispensing for hospitals in which a full-time pharmaceutical chemist was not employed. Copies of a draft agreement were tabled and considered. One or two points were referred back to the Hospital Dispensing Committee for further consideration, and, subject to endorsement by the Guild to which copies of the draft had been submitted, the Secretary was authorised to transmit the proposals to the Hospitals Commission.

Pharmaceutical Service in Mental Hospitals.—A communication was received suggesting that pharmaceutical work was undertaken by unqualified persons when pharmaceutical chemists attached to mental hospitals were absent on leave or through sickness.

The Secretary reported that he had communicated with the Mental Hygiene Authority on the subject, and that the Society had been invited to confer with the Deputy Chairman of the Authority. It was resolved that the Chairman of the Hospital Dispensing Committee, Mr. E. C. McClelland, and the Secretary represent the Society at the interview.

Special Scholarship Fund.—The Secretary gave details of amounts subscribed to date. In view of the fact that the amount desired had not yet been received it was decided that a further notice be sent out.

A.P.F. Exhibit at Medical Congress.—Mr. F. W. Johnson, Chairman of the A.P.F. Management Committee, submitted a report on arrangements for the A.P.F. display at the Medical Congress, to be held in August. He said that the Committee had gone into the arrangements in detail and that Mr. Hornby was doing an excellent job. Reprints of the A.P.F., 1947, had been received, and would be available for the display.

Science Association Meeting.—The Secretary reported that two official delegates from the Society, namely, the President and the Dean of the College, would attend the Science Association meeting in Sydney from August 20 to 27. Several other Victorians would be attending in an unofficial capacity. Mr. Sissons had suggested that a meeting of the Tripartite Committee on Education be held prior to the departure of the Victorian delegates. This meeting would be held on August 12. Report received.

Sterilisation of Eye Drops.—The report of the meeting of representatives of the Society with representatives of the Ophthalmological Society was discussed at length, after which it was resolved that the Council approve of the suggestion that the proposal to include a monograph on the subject in the A.P.F. be referred to the A.P.F. Editorial Committee, and that the sug-

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VICTORIA (Continued)

gestion for carrying out investigations at the Eye and Ear Hospital be pursued.

Mr. Long urged that the Society should communicate with the B.P.C. authorities on the matter.

Financial.—The Honorary Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £2324/14/7 were passed for payment.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE P.D.L.

Directors' Meeting

The 345th meeting of the Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. was held at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on August 20, at 9.40 a.m.

Present.—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (in the Chair), Messrs. N. C. Cossar, E. A. O. Moore, F. N. Pleasance, C. C. Wallis, B. L. Warner, and the Secretary.

Correspondence.—A member enquired the usual gross profit on turnover in pharmacies. The Secretary said that after conferring with the Chairman he had suggested a figure; but it was intimated that this percentage might be varied, up or down, according to the class of business and the locality in which the pharmacy was carried on.

A new "Warning Notice" dealing with Goodwill and Taxation for publication in the Journal was read and approved.

To Melbourne Fire Office Ltd., forwarding copy of the report of the Chemists' Defence Association of New Zealand Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 1951, and drawing attention to certain paragraphs in the report. Acknowledged with thanks.

To Fenton and Dunn, and Mr. G. J. Dingle, of Holt and Thompson, in reference to Goodwill and Taxation, conveying the suggestions made by the Directors concerning a number of items worth particular attention as not being components in "Local Goodwill." In reply, Mr. Dingle stated that three of the six suggestions appealed to him, but he was less confident about the others. He did not think one could be confident of the outcome of any case that relied on allocation of the consideration to various sub-headings that were claimed to be "personal" as distinct from "local" goodwill. (This letter was dated July 30, i.e. prior to the introduction of the Budget, which altered materially the relationship of goodwill and taxation.) In referring to the Budget in a subsequent letter, Mr. Dingle wrote: "The details of this amendment will not be available until after the amending Bill is introduced into Parliament, but it does look as if some of the vexed problems may disappear."

The Secretary reported that the Trade Associations' Federal Taxation Defence Council had held its last meeting on this matter on August 15, when it was reported that experts regarded the changes foreshadowed in the Treasurer's Budget speech as granting the main points at issue. The proposed division of the expenses of this campaign was approved, and it was asked that the thanks of the pharmaceutical organisations be conveyed to the Committee of the Trade Associations' Federal Taxation Defence Council for the efforts they had put into the campaign and the success that had been achieved. Their thanks were also due to the Secretary for the part he had taken in the campaign and for his work as a member of the Committee of the T.A.F.T.D.C.

A letter was received from the Branch Secretary in New South Wales, advising that when he communicated with a chemist in N.S.W. he learnt that he had been a member of the P.D.L. (through the head office) for the past 18 years. The New South Wales Branch Secretary asked to be informed whether there were

any other members on the Victorian Register, claiming that there were very sound reasons for their transfer to the N.S.W. Branch Register.—Views expressed in the course of discussion were that the transfers should be suggested to the members affected, and that the transfers should be voluntary; at the same time it could be pointed out to the members affected that the Poisons, Dangerous Drugs, and Food and Drugs Regulations, for instance, differed in the various States, and that it might be advisable, in their own interests, if they transferred to the N.S.W. Branch. It was resolved that appropriate steps be taken to inform the five members affected and the New South Wales Branch accordingly.

To the Branch Secretaries, forwarding copy of the leaflet "Protect Yourself" as amended and reprinted recently.

To the Western Australian Branch Secretary, conveying the congratulations of the Directors on the success that had attended his drive for new members.

Other letters were dealt with, and the correspondence was received.

New Members Elected.—Mrs. Nita Eileen Lund, Mentone; Messrs. Allan S. Beavis, Chilwell; Gerald F. Foley, Mentone; Paul Genery, Hampton, and Thomas C. Hildebrand, McKinnon.

Legal Advice.—Two members were furnished with legal advice in regard to the leases of their business premises. Another enquiry, in reference to neon lighting, sought to confirm the right of the hirer, on completion of the contract, to purchase the installation on the payment of an additional sum of 1/-; this matter could not be decided with certainty, as the member's copy of the contract had been mislaid, but the Chairman was empowered to discuss the matter with the member.

Goodwill and Taxation.—The Secretary reported having received enquiries on this matter from four members during the month.

As was generally known from the Federal Treasurer's speech in presenting the Budget in the House of Representatives on August 6, relief in the matter of taxation on goodwill was in sight, and would take effect as from December 31, 1952. The relevant passage from the Treasurer's speech as reported in the press read as follows:

"In future, amounts paid for goodwill so described will be treated as taxable income on the one hand and allowable deductions on the other only if the vendor and purchaser so agree and notify the Commissioner of Taxation. The altered law should apply to transactions after December 31, 1952."

The terms of the consequential amending Bill were now awaited.

[See earlier reference to Goodwill and Taxation in this report, under "Correspondence".—Ed.]

Pharmaceutical Association President's Visit Overseas.—A letter was received from the Hon. General Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia and New Zealand, dated July 24, referring to the (then) forthcoming visit of Mr. W. R. Cutler to the Centennial Convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association, to be held at Philadelphia from August 17-22, 1952. The cost of the air fares had been defrayed by Allen & Hanburys Ltd., but a substantial sum for expenses remained to be met. The State organisations were invited to contribute. The Secretary said the Executive had authorised a contribution towards the travelling expenses of the Association President. A telegram expressing good wishes had been sent to Mr. Cutler on the eve of his departure, and a graceful acknowledgment had been received from him. The action of the Executive was confirmed. It was noted that a separate contribution had been made on behalf of the N.S.W. Branch.

Articles of Association.—In regard to the proposed alterations to give effect to the desire for a secret ballot in elections of the Directors, a series of draft alterations and additions was read. These were ap-

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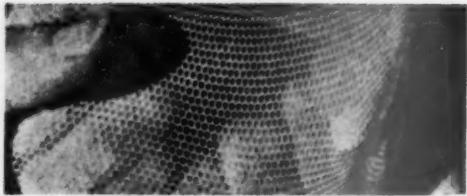
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VICTORIA (Continued)

proved for submission to the Solicitor, subject to minor alterations noted at the meeting. The final draft would be sent to all Local Boards for their information.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £396/5/7 were passed for payment.

Information on Insurance to Students.—The Chairman said he had learnt from his apprentice that students in the first year class were given some information on insurance as part of their lectures in business principles. It occurred to him that copies of the leaflet "Adequate Insurance is Vital in All Business" might with advantage be placed in the hands of the students—they were all potential owners of pharmacies, and it would be good publicity for the P.D.L. The suggestion that this leaflet be distributed in 1953 could be taken up with the Dean of the College in the first instance and perhaps later with the Lecturer in the subject of Business Principles. This suggestion was endorsed.

The meeting closed at 1.15 p.m.

QUEENSLAND

PERSONAL and GENERAL

*State
News*

Mr. J. P. Ryan, of Bowen, is enjoying several weeks' vacation in Brisbane. During his absence Mr. Peter Davidson is acting as Locum.

The Acting President of the Society, Mr. R. V. S. Martin, represented Queensland at an Interstate discussion on Pharmaceutical Education, which took place in Sydney at the end of the month.

Engagement.—Congratulations are extended to Mr. Colin P. Liebke, of Toowoomba, who during the month announced his engagement to Miss Ella Gwendoline Twigg, also of Toowoomba.

Marriage.—We offer congratulations and good wishes to Mr. E. J. Wilson, of Beenleigh, whose marriage to Miss Margaret Vievers, of Coomera, took place on June 21. The bride and bridegroom have now returned to Beenleigh after a motor tour to Cairns.

STONE'S CORNER DISPENSARY SERVICE.

Fifteen chemists in the Buranda, Coorparoo, Greenslopes, Holland Park, Camp Hill, Belmont and Stone's Corner area have combined on a co-operative basis to establish a Dispensary Service in premises at Old Cleveland Road, Stone's Corner.

A large area will be covered by this after-hours service, which will function of an evening when the pharmacies are closed, and will also be available on holidays and Sundays. It will cater for dispensing and pharmaceutical requirements.

Mr. P. G. Seeney has been appointed manager of the Dispensary Service.

£50 FINE FOR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUG.

Clifford J. Otto, 25, labourer, of Burleigh Heads, was charged in the Southport (Qld.) Court of Petty Sessions on July 21 with having been illegally in possession of a dangerous drug.

Sen. Sgt. V. Topp said Otto had admitted when questioned that he had cocaine. Later at his home at

Burleigh Heads he handed Det. Sgt. Stower a bottle containing crystals.

The contents were analysed, and the Government Analyst certified that the bottle contained 18 grains of cocaine.

For the defence it was stated that Otto had obtained the cocaine for treating injured greyhounds.

The minimum fine of £50 with 6/- costs in default three months' imprisonment was imposed.

PRESENTATION OF GUILD LIFE MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE.

During the visit of the Federal President of the Guild, Mr. Eric Scott, opportunity was taken to present to Mr. F. H. Phillips his Life Membership Certificate of the Guild in recognition of his many years of service to Pharmacy.

In presenting the certificate, Mr. Scott said such an honour was not easily achieved. Mr. Phillips was the 15th recipient of Life Membership of the Guild. Over the years he had worked hard and long hours in the cause of Pharmacy. He was one of the foundation members of the Queensland Branch, and still continues as a member of the Committee. This, in itself, was a fine record. Mr. Scott conveyed to Mr. Phillips the congratulations of the Federal Council on his election to Honorary Life Membership, and trusted that he would enjoy many more years' association with the Guild.

Mr. Phillips suitably acknowledged the honour which had been extended to him.

GUILD ANNUAL MEETING.

A representative gathering of members assembled for the 24th annual meeting of the Queensland Branch of the Guild, which was held in the Lord Mayor's Room, City Hall, Brisbane, on August 19.

The meeting was presided over by the President, Mr. W. A. Lenehan, who extended a welcome to the guest speakers, the Federal President, Mr. Eric Scott, and the Federal Director of Pharmaceutical Public Relations, Mr. K. G. Attiwill.

Mr. Lenehan said it was also pleasing to see a number of country members present, including Miss Redman, of Kingaroy; Miss Millar, Woody Point; Messrs. H. G. E. Sneyd, Cleveland; D. Scott Hyslop, Beenleigh; C. D. Webster, Maryborough; and J. P. Ryan, Bowen.

The addresses by Mr. Scott and Mr. Attiwill were most interesting and instructive, and a vote of thanks to them proposed by Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr. Noble, was carried by acclamation.

An enjoyable evening concluded with the serving of supper in the Guild rooms.

While in Queensland, Mr. Scott and Mr. Attiwill, accompanied by Mr. Lenehan, will visit Cairns, Townsville, Mackay, Rockhampton and Toowoomba. They hope to meet many members and provide them with up-to-date information on matters concerning the profession.

CHEMISTS' BOWLING NOTES.

The monthly game was played against the Balmoral Club on August 6, when the chemists had a win over the local members. The results of the day's play were as follows:-

	Balmoral
Coker, Carroll, Colledge and Coffey ..	17 22
Roush, Roush, Belford, Richardson ..	23 23
Ockelford, Lewis, Lack, Pumfrey ..	25 20
Evers, Evers, Gillies, Riddell ..	27 23
	—
	92 88

Trophy spoons on the day's play were won by Pumfrey's rink.

On August 17 an enjoyable day's bowls was played on the Tweed Heads Green against the local members.

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QUEENSLAND (Continued)

Once again the chemists secured top score for the day, the results being:

	Tweed Heads	19
Lack, Thurecht, Ward, Whitehead . . .	22	
Ockelford, Ferguson, Morley, Fitzsimmons . . .	29	25
Warner, Lewis, Monahan, Clarke . . .	29	19
Colledge, Gillies, Neilson, Stephens . . .	33	12
Drury, Bell, Allison, Belford . . .	26	32
	139	107

The weather was perfect, and the visitors were given a royal welcome. Trophy forks were won by Fitzsimmons' rink.

Games to be played in September are listed for Indooroopilly on September 3, and a day's play at Caloundra on September 14.

Owing to sufficient players not being available for the proposed Interstate matches, to be played in Sydney in October, it has been decided to cancel the trip for this year.

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at Drysdale Chambers, Brisbane, on August 7, at 8 p.m.

Attendance.—Messrs. W. A. Lenehan (President), C. A. Nichol, C. W. Noble, A. W. Eberhardt, A. B. Chater, L. Hall, F. H. Phillips, G. Nolan, and the State Secretary.

Business ex Minutes:

Decontrol of Dispensing Fees.—Mr. Nichol reported that on our behalf Offner Hadley & Co. had submitted an application to the Prices Minister and another to the Commissioner of Prices seeking decontrol of the professional fee. Shortly after the lodgment of the applications, replies were received. The Minister intimated that decontrol could not be granted because it was found that in many cases when decontrol was permitted prices rose sharply. The Prices Commissioner replied that the application had been refused.

Offner Hadley had advised that to date only 11 members had submitted information and statistics to them on which to build a case for presentation for increased dispensing fees. Offner Hadley had pointed out that those members only represented 2½ per cent. of our membership, which was not a very big return or proportion. They really required 40 members to submit returns to provide an over-all picture. Mr. Nichol said Mr. Lenehan and he had discussed the matter, and they had decided to solicit the assistance of members. As everyone was anxious that an increase in dispensing fees should be secured, it was thought that if an appeal was made to members, and they were provided with some knowledge of the information that was required, more members might offer the information sought; hence the questionnaire which was distributed with last "Gisela News."

Mr. Nichol said an account had just come to hand for work executed by Offner Hadley to the end of June. He suggested that Offner Hadley be asked to submit a brief report on their survey and investigations to date. When this report came to hand it would provide the Committee with an idea of the situation to date.

Mr. Chater moved that the Executive be empowered to discuss the position with Offner Hadley & Co., and to arrive at a decision on the evidence submitted. Seconded by Mr. Phillips. Carried.

Report of Tripartite Meeting.—Mr. Nichol reported that the Tripartite Committee had met on July 29, when four practising pharmacists experienced in apprenticeship training were present to submit their views concerning the present course of training for pharmacy apprentices for the future.

A further meeting of the Committee would be held at an early date, so that the Committee could draw up a course of training which it now considered to be the ideal for Queensland. This would be submitted by Mr. Martin at the conference to be held in Sydney at the end of August.

Visit of Federal President.—The President said arrangements were well under way for the forthcoming visit of the Federal President and the Federal Director of Pharmaceutical Public Relations. Mr. Lenehan asked the Secretary to report on the arrangements that had been made for the visit to North Queensland and for the all-day meeting at Toowoomba on August 31.

After hearing the Secretary's report, Mr. Lenehan said everything appeared to be covered very well. He enquired how many members of the Committee would like to join in the all-day meeting at Toowoomba on August 31. Those present said they would be able to make the trip.

Re Prepricing of P.M.S. Prescriptions.—For the information of the meeting, the Federal Delegate, Mr. C. A. Nichol, read a letter which had been forwarded to the Director-General of Health, wherein application was made for a prepricing system for P.M.S. prescriptions. To date no reply had been received from the Director-General.

Patent List.—Mr. Nichol reported that the printer had submitted the proof for final checking. The Sub-Committee had met and had brought the list up to date at that time. They had also suggested that more space than the printer had given be allowed between the various preparations. This had entailed more work as far as the printer was concerned, but he was quite agreeable to co-operate. Of course, with prices rapidly changing now as a result of alterations in sales tax, consideration would have to be given as to when the list would be printed.

After discussion, it was agreed that the matter be left in Mr. Nichol's hands to collaborate with members of the Pricing Committee.

Dispensing Drug Tariff.—Mr. Nichol said he found the print in the new Dispensing Drug Tariff very small for reading, and, further, that there was not sufficient space between each drug.

Mr. Noble said he was of the opinion that the list should be printed in larger type. At present it was too closely set for comfortable reading. After discussion, the Secretary was requested to communicate with the Federal Secretary, enquiring if it would be possible to print future lists in larger type and to allow more space between each drug, thereby making for comfortable reading.

Correspondence.—To Federal Secretary (1) Forwarding copies of some of the letters which have been received within recent weeks from members concerning P.B.A. and P.M.S. dispensing. Stating on the whole the chief complaint seems to be lack of prior notification regarding lines being deleted and prices changing. Although we have written previously on this matter, and the Committee knows that the Guild federally has made representation to the Government, it was asked if it would not be possible for the Government to give some prior notification concerning deletions and alterations. (2) Advising that the Committee has agreed to take a long-range view concerning the Medical Benefits Fund, and is recommending members to co-operate with this scheme by becoming agents.

A doctor writing in a newspaper, drawing attention to the prescribing of preparations containing restricted

The advertisement features a large, stylized script logo for "Linea" at the top, with "UNDEX" written in a bold, sans-serif font below it. To the left of the text, there are two tubes of Undex product: one labeled "CREAM" and another labeled "POWDER". Below the product images, the text reads: "AND OTHER FUNGOUS INFECTIONS OF THE SKIN." A descriptive paragraph follows, stating: "In the summer months when tinea and other fungous infections become most active the demand for a dependable preparation for their treatment increases in proportion. Undex, which has proven its effectiveness in the prophylactic and therapeutic treatment of these infections, becomes more than ever a necessity to every pharmacist's stock." At the bottom, it specifies: "The ointment—in 2-oz. tubes. The powder—in 3-oz. sprinkler drums." The brand name "UNDEX" is repeated in large, bold letters at the bottom, with the manufacturer's details "ALFRED LAWRENCE & CO. LTD. AUSTRALIA." underneath.

QUEENSLAND (Continued)

drugs in the columns of the newspaper. Enquiring if it would be possible for him to specify in his notes when prescribing preparations containing restricted drugs that such can only be supplied by a chemist on a doctor's prescription.

From Federal Secretary, advising that the annual meeting of the Federal Council will take place in Melbourne, commencing on Monday, October 27, and that notices of motion should reach Federal Office not later than August 27.

Federal Merchandising Manager, (1) With reference to the Interstate Sales Campaign. Pointing out that as a means to an end, the Merchandising Service is endeavouring to cultivate a team co-operative spirit through the competition, and as a symbol of this it had been decided to institute a cup as a trophy for competition. (2) Forwarding copy of communication received from H. C. Sleigh Ltd. advising that official registration of "Propain" Synergised Tablets and Powders with the Department of Health, Victoria, had been granted.

Pharmaceutical Association of Australia and New Zealand, advising that Mr. W. R. Cutler will be representing the Association at the Centenary Convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association to be held in Philadelphia, U.S.A., on August 17. Mr. Lenehan reported that, knowing that Mr. Rutter was visiting in Philadelphia, the Secretary had ascertained Mr. Rutter's address, and advised Mr. Kent accordingly, in the hope that he would be able to join in the celebrations.

A. M. Bickford & Sons Ltd., re replacement of out-of-date stock of "Sal Vital." Replying that in all cases the claims are fully investigated, and a just and reasonable decision will be given in reference to all returns.

D. Maclean Pty. Ltd., advising that several customers have made suggestions that "D-Day" Shampoo should sell better if it was given another name, for preference "Gileal" Shampoo. The Secretary reported that there were 128 dozen shampoo in stock at the present time. After discussion, it was agreed that Macleans should be thanked for the suggestion, and advised that it would be kept in mind.

Mr. W. J. Bottell, advising that owing to ill-health he has found it necessary to sell his pharmacy at Caboolture, and as he will not be in business, tendering his resignation from the Guild. Expressing thanks for the wonderful help given to him during his stay in Caboolture, and regretting that it is necessary for him to retire.—The Secretary reported that on behalf of the President and members of the Committee she had thanked Mr. Bottell for his kindly remarks, and had extended to him best wishes for better health in the near future.

Brisbane Chamber of Commerce, seeking the name of the Guild's representative on the Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year. Mr. Nolan moved, Mr. Nichol seconded, that Mr. Delahunty be reappointed.

Second Delegate to Federal Council Meeting.—Mr. Lenehan said during the month the Federal Delegate received a communication intimating that if a second delegate was attending the October annual meeting it would be necessary to advise forthwith on account of accommodation requirements. Mr. Lenehan said Mr. Nichol consulted him, and from past experience they were of the opinion that a second delegate should attend. Accordingly the Secretary had written asking that accommodation be reserved for a second delegate from Queensland.—It was resolved that the action taken be endorsed.

The meeting terminated at 11 p.m.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State
News

Mr. H. Flood has returned from the island of Nauru. Miss L. Short has been assisting Mr. D. Paul, of Glenelg.

Mr. D. Moriarity has been relieving Mr. N. Dundon, of Croydon, and also at Maitland for Mr. J. Bourne.

Mr. B. Kildia has made arrangements to transfer to Western Australia under reciprocal agreement.

Mr. D. Warren is assisting Mr. E. Hogben in his pharmacy at Cheltenham.

Miss B. Payne has taken up an appointment at Hawthorn F.S.M.A. to assist Mr. K. Phelps.

Mr. T. Rowe, of Broken Hill, visited Adelaide for his vacation during July.

Mr. D. A. Scrivener has been acting as locum for Mr. P. K. Porter, of Goodwood.

Miss Harte, of Victoria, has been assisting Mr. Marks, of Mt. Gambier.

Mr. A. G. Evans is to open a pharmacy at the tram terminus in Magill.

Miss E. Harte has forwarded registration papers from Victoria and taken out a South Australian practising certificate.

Mr. L. Dundon returned to the Mt. Gambier Friendly Society for a few weeks in the early part of August to allow Mr. P. Jacobs leave for his wedding.

Mr. A. W. Nicholas has visited Clare on behalf of Mr. B. Nicholls and McLaren Vale under engagement by Mr. R. Jones.

Mr. W. Dundon has opened a pharmacy in Torrens Road, Croydon, and Mr. B. A. Scrivener is managing his original pharmacy.

Mr. D. Fleer is in charge of the new pharmacy recently opened by Mr. Sauer at the junction of Cross Roads and Anzac Highway, Camden.

Mr. G. Townsend has been acting as relieving manager at the Brighton branch (for Mr. B. Holland) and at the Edwardston branch (for Mr. P. Roberts) of the Friendly Society Medical Association.

Mr. K. S. Porter, of Albert Park, attended the Third Annual Conference of the 33rd District of Rotary International at Victor Harbour during the third week of August as representative of the Port Adelaide Club.

Mr. E. F. Lipsman and Mr. K. S. Porter attended the discussion in Section "O" of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science which was held in the Sydney University during the latter part of August.

Cigarettes Examined—No Trace of Drug.—"The News" of 8/8/1952 reports that police were called to a dance in the city where a New Australian had allegedly offered cigarettes and cocaine to an Australian woman. The "cocaine" proved to be aspirin, and the report states that a police check on the cigarettes alleged to have contained marihuana had shown no trace of the drug.

MARRIAGES.

Miss Judith Baker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Baker, of Malvern, was married to Philip, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Jacobs, of Trinity Gardens, in Park Street Church of Christ on August 9.

Miss Ruth Dowding, formerly an Army pharmacist in Japan, and recently pharmacist at Geelong Hospital, was quietly married in St. Saviour's Church, Glen Osmond, to Mr. Campbell Lord, son of Mrs. A. B. Lord, of Essendon, Victoria. Miss Dowding and her fiance motored over from Melbourne so that she could be married in the same church in which her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Dowding, were wed.

24

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

BIRTH.

Martindale.—On July 26, at Henley Private Hospital, to Aileen, wife of Rod Martindale—a daughter.



Mr. A. A. Russell.

MR. A. A. RUSSELL PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATE FOR PRE-SELECTION.

Mr. A. A. Russell, pharmaceutical chemist, of King William road, Hyde Park, and Secretary of the L.C.L. Hyde Park Men's Branch, will oppose Mr. C. R. Dunnage, M.P., for L.C.L. pre-selection for the Unley seat in the forthcoming elections for the Legislative Assembly.

FLY SPRAY IN MEDICINE.

William Robert White, a boilermaker, of Grand Junction, Rosewater, was charged in the Adelaide Police Court during the month with having on or about April 10 wilfully and maliciously caused his wife, Elsie May White, to take fly spray or insect spray by adding it to a bottle of medicine with the intention of injuring or annoying her.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Fellowship Course.

The examiners in Materia Medica B, Mr. A. M. Collins (Bacteriology), Mr. D. Kerr (Biological Assay) and Mrs. J. Paton (Nutrition) reported to the August meeting of the Council that the three candidates, Mr. B. Mildren, Mr. F. Potts and Mr. G. Townsend, had been successful in all three sections, and that each candidate had received a credit pass in Biological Assay.

BOGUS DOCTOR.

A former New Zealand medical student who posed as a doctor in Adelaide for three days said in the Adelaide Court on August 12 that he was fanatically keen on medicine. Evidence given by the police revealed that the defendant in the case, Murray Beresford Roberts, had misrepresented himself at various hospitals, institutions and to medical practitioners as an eminent specialist. He admitted 14 previous convictions in New Zealand and New South Wales, and was sentenced to three months' gaol.

A.O.F. REDUCES MEDICAL FEES.

According to a report in "The News" on August 8, the Ancient Order of Foresters Friendly Society has reduced payments for doctors' consultations from 10/- to 7/- per visit.

The Secretary, Mr. C. Harris, stated that the Society had reluctantly done this because it, in common with other Friendly Societies, had suffered heavy financial losses. The only other course open to it would be to increase contributions or reduce payments in other directions to try and balance the budget.

The Society would pay 7/- for every doctor's visit without restriction. Some other Societies will pay 10/- with a restriction on the number of visits.

ANNUAL CHEMISTS' GOLF MATCH.

The golf match has been arranged to take place at the Mount Lofty Links, on Wednesday, October 1. There will be a number of competitions similar to last year's, and trophies will be presented at a smoke

social, to be held at the C.T.A. Club on Wednesday, October 8, at 8 p.m.

Full particulars and conditions, together with application forms for both the golf match and social, can be obtained from N.S.C. Chemists' Head Office, 22 King William Street, Adelaide, and all entries must be returned to that office by not later than September 17. Enquirers are asked to please send a stamped, addressed envelope.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1908-1950—ARTICLES DECLARED TO BE POISONS.

(Amendments South Australian Regulations—from South Australian Government Gazette, July 10, 1952.)
South Australia, Proclamation by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of the State of South Australia.

(L.S.) J. M. Napier.

By virtue of the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act 1908-1950, and all other powers me therunto enabling, I, the said Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, do hereby declare the articles mentioned in the schedule hereto to be poisons within the meaning of the said Act.

The Schedule.

Cortisone and other suprarenal cortical hormones and adreno-cortico-trophic hormone (A.C.T.H.) in free or combined forms.

3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin (warfarin).

Given under my hand and the public seal of South Australia, at Adelaide, this 10th day of July, 1952.

By command,

A. LYELL MCWIN,
Chief Secretary.

D.P.H., 795/1952.

God Save the Queen!

AMENDMENT OF POISONS SCHEDULES.

Notice of the following amendments of the Poisons Schedules and Regulations relating to Poisons under the Food and Drugs Act and to the Schedules appeared in the South Australian Government Gazette of July 10, 1952:—

10. Regulation 93 is amended by—

(a) inserting in Part I, immediately below the word "chloroform" the words:—"Cortisone and other suprarenal cortical hormones and adreno-cortico-trophic hormone (A.C.T.H.) in free or combined forms."

(b) inserting in Class A of Part II immediately above the words "Arsenical substances," the words "3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin (Warfarin)."

11. Regulation 100 is amended by adding after the word "thallium" in the second line the words "or 3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin (Warfarin)."

12. The First Schedule to Part V of these regulations is amended by inserting—

(a) immediately above the word "Allylisopropylacetyleurea" the words "3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin (Warfarin) except substances containing 0.5 per cent. or less of 3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin."

(b) immediately below the word "chloropicrin" the words:—"Cortisone and other suprarenal cortical hormones and adreno-cortico-trophic hormone (A.C.T.H.) in free or combined forms."

13. The Second Schedule to Part V of these regulations is amended by adding to Part III thereof the following subparagraph:—

(e) substances for external use containing synthetic antihistamine drugs.

14. The Third Schedule to Part V of these regulations is amended by—

(a) inserting immediately above the words "Dinitrocresols; dinitro-phenols; dinitro-thymols; dinitro-naphthols" the words:—"Cortisone and other suprarenal cortical hormones and adreno-

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

cortico-trophic-hormone (A.C.T.H.) in free or combined forms."

- (b) adding at the end of paragraph (2) of Part II thereof the words "except substances for external use."

15. The Fourth Schedule to Part V of these regulations is amended by adding in the first column immediately above the words "Arsenical substances—" the words "3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin" and immediately opposite thereto in the second column the words "Preparations for the destruction of rats and mice."

And the Honourable the Chief Secretary is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met on August 13.

The Registrar reported that copies of the various acts affecting pharmacy had been forwarded to Mr. W. R. Cutler, President of the Pharmaceutical Association, at the request of the Secretary of the P.A.A.N.Z.

The usual items of correspondence were dealt with. Various notifications of relieving managers were noted.

An application for registration has been received in favour of Miss E. M. Harte, who will be undertaking relieving duties in Mount Gambier. Miss Harte is a registered pharmacist in Victoria.

A Certificate of Identity has been forwarded to the Pharmaceutical Council of W.A. in favour of Mr. J. B. Kildea.

Registrar reported that only one apprentice had not lodged his indentures for noting of extension brought about as a result of the apprentices concerned being absent for National Service Training.

Routine matters were dealt with in connection with registration of premises.

Various changes of address were notified and authority given for the necessary alterations in the Register.

Report of the Inspector was received in connection with labels used by certain pharmacists, and which are not in accordance with the requirements of the regulation. Appropriate action was decided on. Reports were also received in connection with advertising, and the necessary directions given to the Registrar.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia met on August 5, all members being present.

The usual routine correspondence was received and dealt with.

Particular attention was given to the request for support of the International Pharmaceutical Federation. However, as sufficient information as to aims and objects of this Federation were not known to the Council, it was felt that financial support could not be given at this stage.

It was decided to accept with appreciation the offer that Dr. J. Stanley White should address the members at the half-yearly general meeting, to be held in February, 1953.

The usual financial statements and expenditure were considered, and the necessary action approved.

A discussion took place on the recent developments in connection with pharmaceutical education, and it was pleasing to note that Professor Macbeth will address a pharmaceutical education conference in Sydney on August 28.

The results of the recent examinations in Materia Medica B were received, and were as follows:-

Candidate: B. F. Mildren; F. D. Potts; G. R. Townsend

Bacteriology: Pass Pass Pass

Biological Assay Credit Credit Credit

Nutrition Pass Pass Pass

A gift of a Crude Drug Slicer has been made by Mr. G. L. Burns.

Mr. Porter reported on the very unsatisfactory results obtained by students in the subject of Guild pricing. It appeared that the lack of understanding by the student may, in some way, be attributable to the attitude of some master pharmacists.

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at 195 Victoria Square, Adelaide, on August 12, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. V. L. Mitchell (President), J. D. Garrett, Walter C. Cotterell, G. K. F. Scott, H. G. Collyer, A. C. Holloway, E. L. Miller, A. A. Russell, and the Secretary.

Election to Fill Vacancy on Committee.—Nominations were received on behalf of the following: Mr. R. R. Patrick, Mr. R. G. Shetliffe, Mr. H. O'Loan and Mr. R. L. Daniel.

The Secretary directed that a poll was to be taken, and that voting would close at 12 noon on September 8, 1952.

New Members Elected.—Mr. J. C. Norman, of Wai-kie, who has taken over the business of his father; Mr. K. S. Porter has taken Mr. D. F. J. Penhall into partnership, trading as Porter & Penhall; Mr. P. T. Martin's pharmacy, at Semaphore, has been taken over by Messrs. E. C. Saunders and L. F. Walker; Mr. J. C. Rowe has taken over the business of Mr. J. A. Purche, at 93 Prospectus Road, Glenside.

Correspondence.—Federal Office, re non-Guild members, in respect to Price Lists. Fee to be £10/10/-.

Public Relations Secretariat, (1) Report re P.B.A. dispensing in hospitals; (2) re legal action against chemists. S.B.C. members will endeavour to keep information supplied.

Federal Delegate's Report.—The Federal Delegate, Mr. Walter C. Cotterell, gave a lucid resume on the following matters:—Pricing under P.M.S.; re doctors' move to get drugs under P.B.A. direct from wholesalers; and drawing supplies of P.B.A. drugs from wholesalers. Mr. Cotterell was thanked accordingly.

Pricing Officer's Report.—The Pricing Officer, Mr. J. D. Garrett, gave a resume on price alterations. It was agreed that he should write to Federal Office and place officially before it the Committee's views on the pricing of certain items. He also explained matters relative to pricing tests made by third-year students.

Re decontrol of dispensing fees: This matter was to be brought before the annual meeting of members.

Mr. Garrett was thanked accordingly.

Financial.—The Financial Statement was presented and approved, and accounts totalling £74/2/11 were passed for payment.

Renmark Visit.—Messrs. Mitchell, Cotterell and Garrett explained to the Committee the result of their visit to Renmark. It was agreed that they should go again to endeavour to straighten out matters between our members and the lodges in that district; with costs of the trips to be borne by the Guild.

Hospital Accounts.—Secretary to write to Federal Merchandising Manager in regard to hospital supplies to patients, and the charging of their accounts instead of going through a pharmacy.

General.—Secretary to notify the Federal Merchandising Manager re accreditation of Southern Drug Co. as a wholesaler, and in regard to the advertising of "Propain."

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Mr. T. A. McInnes has opened a pharmacy at Busselton. Mr. A. R. Kierath has taken Mr. McInnes' place at Fitch's Pharmacy.

We offer congratulations to **Mr. J. A. Lewis**, of Midland Junction, on his appointment as a Commissioner for Declarations.

Congratulations to **Mr. Barry Robson**, whose registration was approved at the Council meeting held on August 5. Barry was 21 on August 3, and passed the Final at the last Examination.

The registration of **Mrs. G. D. T. Howlett**, of Victoria, was approved at the August meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council. Mrs. Howlett has accepted a position at W.A. Apothecaries.

We are glad to be able to report that **Mr. Ken Medd**, who was injured in a car accident on August 10, is making good progress and is now back at work. Miss A. Elsworth was in charge of the pharmacy during Mr. Medd's absence.

Movements of Assistants.

During the month the following staff changes were reported:

Mr. A. H. Hutcheson, from Mr. L. E. Webster, Geraldton, to Carnarvon Drug Store.

Mr. B. L. Smyth, from Wright's Pharmacy, Midland Junction, to Ambassadors Pharmacy, Perth.

Mr. V. W. Fountain, from Ambassadors Pharmacy to Brandenburg's Pharmacy, Geraldton.

Mr. H. I. Spence, from Scurlock's Pharmacy to Adelphi Pharmacy.

Mrs. J. B. Bullock (nee Gibson) has accepted a position at Rees' Pharmacy, Fremantle.

The Pharmacy Ball was held at the Embassy Ballroom on the night of July 28. About 670 persons attended, and the general comment heard afterwards was "Surpassed all others." Mr. and Mrs. Fitch acted as host and hostess. The Committee presented a beautiful bouquet to Mrs. Fitch for the capable and gracious way in which she carried out her duties. Thanks are due to the Committee, Messrs. R. Miller, D. Black, T. Hackett, J. Evans and Dan White (Secretary), for their splendid organisation of the function.

SYNTHETIC ANTI-HISTAMINE DRUGS.

Amendment of Schedule.

We have been advised that the 10th Schedule to the Pharmacy and Poisons Act has been amended by adding after the words "Synthetic Anti-Histamine Drugs" the words "except preparations for external use."

SALE OF 10TH SCHEDULE DRUG WITHOUT PRESCRIPTION.

Norman Stanley Craven, of Craven's Pharmacy, Perth, was fined £20 with £8/16/- costs in the Perth Police Court on August 19 for having sold 10th Schedule drugs, viz. Dexadrene Tablets, without a prescription.

Mr. C. B. Gibson, who prosecuted on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Council, informed the court that Craven was not a registered chemist, but because he was in business when the Act was brought in he was permitted to continue the business under the management of a registered chemist.

Mr. N. Durack pleaded guilty on behalf of defendant, and stated that the sales were made by a shop assistant during Mr. Craven's absence.

THE GUILD

Annual Meeting

The 25th Annual General Meeting of the W.A. Branch of the Guild was held at 51 King street, Perth, on August 12.

Present.—Messrs. G. H. Dallimore (Chair), R. I. Cohen, G. D. T. Allan, R. W. C. Dalby, A. A. Baxter, J. T. Skeahan, R. L. Healy, R. Edinger, W. G. Lewis, J. W. Bodkin, and a large number of members.

After the President had declared the meeting open, the Secretary read the notice of meeting, and the minutes of the 24th Annual General Meeting, held on August 14, 1951, were read and confirmed.

Business Arising from Minutes.—The Secretary reported that all business arising from the previous meeting had been carried out as reported in the minutes of the subsequent State Branch Committee meetings.

President's Report and Statement of Account.—In the course of his remarks Mr. Dallimore said:

"Once again I have the pleasure and privilege of presenting my annual report, which covers a very strenuous year's work. Although the balance-sheet shows a decrease in our funds from last year, this is more apparent than real. As our Hon. Treasurer will point out, the new subscription rate will help us considerably to weather the storm this year, and we should finish above the line. P.B.A. and P.M.S. have again occupied a large proportion of time and called for very strenuous work by all concerned in protecting the chemist's interest in these directions. At the early stages of both P.B.A. and P.M.S. the Government was most generous in the views they took of errors and breaches of the Act, as they realised we had to pass through a teething age, but the scheme having grown beyond that stage, the Government tightened up its administration; but it was only after repeated warnings that they stepped in and proceeded against wrongdoers. You are all well aware of the result of the recent court case.

The terms and conditions are, on the whole, good, and if the chemists carry out their part, then the Government will carry out its part.

The cutting of prices, such as the removal of certain sulphur tablets from the wastage factor, was due perhaps to over-prescribing by doctors and quantity buying by chemists.

The department had figures to prove that a majority of chemists bought sulphur tablets in quantities far above 100. So the Government decided that when a tablet reached 15 per cent. or over of the total tablet sales, that tablet would automatically be removed from the wastage factor to a lower scale, but would automatically be returned as soon as the sales dropped below 15 per cent. We had to concede this point in regard to Sulphadiazine.

The P.M.S. is a headache, for we did not anticipate the rise in the cost of drugs or the doctors ordering such a large proportion of the expensive mixtures. In all averaging schemes some must gain whilst others lose, but we hope that before this time next year our efforts to get a pre-costed scheme will bear fruit.

The Public Relations Secretariat has had a very heavy year, most of it in the political sphere. In N.S.W. a measure of success has been accomplished, inasmuch as the Federal Government has indicated to the N.S.W. Hospitals Commission that the status quo of the private chemist should be disturbed as little as possible, and the Commission has instructed public hospitals in N.S.W. that they may now arrange for the dispensing of P.B.A. for private and intermediate patients by private chemists.

Recently Mr. Attiwill had to make a fast visit to Adelaide in reference to a chemist in South Australia who was alleged to have been "supplying" P.B.A. Benefits to fictitious people and signing the papers himself.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA (Continued)

The Guild will fight any genuine case involving technicalities of the law just as strongly as it will oppose any blatant offence.

The Secretariat is always on its guard to protect you even though it is 2000 miles away.

The Merchandising Department has had a very active time, and the fact that it has been responsible for over £1,000,000 of turnover of chemists only lines speaks very highly of its value to Guild members.

The window service may be well termed the backbone of the Guild in W.A., for without it our finances would not look so healthy.

Just recently we changed the set-up to one in which a Board of Directors control all the window contracts, with Mr. Hick supervising the installations. We can now look forward to bigger and better windows with more facilities to link up with advertising, thus showing a better proposition to both the advertiser and the chemist. This new move warrants the closest co-operation of every chemist.

For the first time in the history of the Guild in W.A. we had to go to the Court for settlement of a wages claim by the employees. We met the Union on several occasions, and were prepared to make reasonable concessions, but the Union would not negotiate when it came to a matter of hours and wages. I feel that the employees, especially the apprentices, had been blinded to the fact, by the Union, that they were future master pharmacists. They ignored our offer and lost everything. The wages appear low, but they are only the minimum that may be paid.

Towards the end of our financial year the continual gnawing at the Prices Branch bore results, and dispensing was decontrolled. Since that time you have all received a new dispensing tariff, the result of hours of work by the Pricing Committee.

The increase of fees to £10/10/- was decided by an overwhelming majority, and never before have members rushed to pay their subs. Already we have received over £1000. Perhaps now we may be able to put a little away for a rainy day, and some time in the not too distant future start our own building. The new Trade and Commerce Committee have got away to a good start, and will prove a very valuable assistance to chemists to increase their turnover and profit.

During the year we visited the country as stated in the written report. In W.A. one of our biggest bones of contention has been the supply of P.B.A. and P.M.S. benefits to intermediate and private patients in country hospitals by the Government Drug Department. We have met the B.M.A. and the Health Department, but most of our hopes have been frustrated by the profit that the State gets from the Drug Depot and the remarkably low cost at which the Drug Depot can supply dispensed medicines. This is brought about by their enormous buying power and the concessional rates they enjoy from manufacturers, and especially their exemption from excise, etc.

We have received a request from a Minister for a chemist at Mullewa, and if we can establish a precedent whereby the chemist is guaranteed P.B.A. work, then we may have a good chance of bringing about changes in other centres.

The year has been hard, and the Federal President's visit overseas necessitated a few extra trips east. It is a labour which I thoroughly enjoy, as I feel I am doing a job for pharmacy. Unfortunately time marches on, and I have thought for quite while now that I have been long enough in the Chair, and that a change to a younger man should be made. Therefore, if at the S.B.C. I am again elected State President it will be for my last term. I have no desire to leave official pharmacy, and would welcome being elected as Federal Delegate.

In conclusion I would like to express my deep appreciation of the Executive, S.B. Committee, Trade and Commerce Committee, Pricing Officers, the Secretary, Organiser and the various members who acted on special committees during the year for their very enthusiastic co-operation and diligence to the jobs they were called upon to do."

General Business.—The meeting was then opened for general business, but apparently all members present were satisfied with the result of the year's work, as not one contentious point was raised. P.B.A. and the hospital position was discussed, as was the effect of the new reduction in sales tax.

Establishment of a Building Fund.—It was resolved that a building fund be established, and that a portion of the fixed assets of the Branch be transferred to the Fund, and that an appropriation be made, if possible, each year towards the fund.

Recommended that the Executive interviews the Metropolitan Hospitals Insurance Fund with regard to agencies for chemists.

Vote of Thanks to President.—Mr. Healy moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Dallimore for the time he had so unselfishly given, the work he had so arduously done, and for the many trips that he had made both Interstate and Intrastate on behalf of retail pharmacy, and included in his vote of thanks a tribute to the Secretary Organiser, Mr. Hallo.

The meeting closed at 10.30 p.m., and all present joined in a light supper.

TASMANIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Mr. L. W. Palfreyman has become a Rotarian. He has been elected by the Hobart Club to the classification of "Drug Selling—Retail," and was introduced at the club meeting on July 31 by Mr. J. H. Gould. It is noted in the Hobart Rotarian News Sheet that both of these members were closely associated with the late Walter Burton in pharmacy, and they are now following in his footsteps in Rotary, as he was a Charter member in the Hobart Club with the same classification. Mr. Gould now becomes a Senior Service Member.

DEATH OF MR. H. SIDWELL.

Mr. Harry Sidwell, well-known chemist of Hobart, died in Hobart on August 21, aged 81 years.

The late Mr. Sidwell was associated for many years with the Hobart pharmacy of Sidwell & Townley.

A prominent churchman and Treasurer of the Hobart Baptist Church for 30 years, he was until recently a member of the Permanent Building Society Board and of many philanthropic societies.

He was also a member of the Derwent Bowling Club.

Mr. Sidwell was born at Rugeley, near Coventry, England, and migrated to Tasmania in 1883.

Originally associated with Mr. Percy Ash in the firm of Ash, Sidwell & Co., he later went into partnership with Messrs. Rex and Athol Townley.

He leaves a widow and a brother, Mr. Joseph Sidwell, Adelaide.

We extend sincere sympathy to the members of the family.

These two Meds

advertisements
trebled enquiries
for the Meds booklet!

You will notice that appeal in both cases is directed to single girls. The response has been spectacular, and here is the reason:

We point out that a recent American national survey of 900 leading gynaecologists and obstetricians indicates that medical specialists overwhelmingly find Meds safe for normal women. Medical literature shows that when a single girl wears Meds there is absolutely no change in physical structure.

Invented by a physician, tampons are regularly worn by thousands of registered nurses.

Advertisements stress the advantages of wearing Meds.

- No belts . . . no pads . . . no pins.
- No revealing line.
- No possibility of odour.
- So easy to change.
- No chapping or chafing.

That is the message which is giving results—each week hundreds of girls are writing to ask about Meds. Hundreds of booklets are going to them with the full sales message.

These girls must come to you!



THIS Meds COUNTER DISPLAY CAN TREBLE YOUR SALES!

Just as we have trebled our enquiries so you, too, can increase your sales by reason of—

(a) The increased interest due to our press advertising.

(b) The prominent display of the Meds counter display.

Always have it stocked—display it prominently—make it easy for your customers, who've already been told about Meds, to buy.

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"THE MOST TRUSTED NAME IN SURGICAL DRESSINGS"

**For Fine Chemicals
of Finest Quality**

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Phone: BX 3151.

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MELBOURNE.
Phone: MU 8673.

Bex is profitable business



Check your sales record! Check your monthly profit—and you'll see that Bex is the leader among pain relievers.

Whether you judge Bex by consumer demand, speed of turnover or repeat business, you'll find it a thoroughly sound and profitable retail line.

Year in, year out, Bex is advertised in the press and over the radio on an all-embracing national basis.

By using the Bex display material in your windows and shop you tie in with this publicity and obtain your full share of the Bex business already created.

Bex
POWDERS AND TABLETS

TASMANIA (Continued)

MR. A. P. BRAMMALL JOINS COMMONWEALTH HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

A recent appointment to the Commonwealth Department of Health (Pharmaceutical Services) is that of Mr. A. P. Brammall, Ph.C., M.P.S., of Bellierive, Tasmania.

Mr. Brammall was born at Georgetown (Tas.) and educated at the Hutchins School, Hobart. He became apprenticed to Messrs. H. T. Gould & Co., chemists, Hobart, in 1927. Following his success at the Final Examination of the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania in June, 1932, Mr. Brammall purchased the Bellierive Pharmacy, which he conducted until his recent Government appointment.

Mr. Brammall has taken a very active interest in the affairs of the various pharmaceutical bodies. He was elected to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1936 and an examiner of the Pharmacy Board in 1940. Always a staunch member of the Guild, he was elected to the S.B.C. of the Guild in 1946, and appointed State President in 1949, a position from which he resigned during the past few weeks.

Mr. Brammall continues to interest himself in pharmaceutical affairs. He is a member of the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania and of the sub-committee which is drafting the new Poisons Act.

He has many interests apart from pharmacy. In municipal affairs he served as a member of the Clarence Council from 1942-48, and as Warden of the Council from 1945-48. At present Mr. Brammall is a member of the Board of Management of the Hutchins School. He is also Patron of the Clarence Football Club, a Tasmanian Football League team. His interest in church affairs extends over many years as a Sunday school teacher, superintendent and lay reader.

GUILD ANNUAL DINNER.

The State President (Mr. L. W. Palfreyman) and Mrs. Palfreyman welcomed members and their wives on their arrival at Wrest Point Riviera Hotel, Hobart, for the annual dinner of the Tasmanian State Branch, held on the evening of July 16.

Amongst those at the official table, in addition to Mr. and Mrs. Palfreyman, were Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Brammall and Mr. F. T. Holmes (joint guests of honour), Mr. J. H. Gould, Mr. N. G. Dineen (Chairman, Northern District), Mr. D. R. Crisp (State Vice-President) and Mrs. Crisp, Mr. A. G. Gould (President, Pharmaceutical Society) and Mrs. Gould, Mr. D. W. Tapping (State Secretary) and Mrs. Tapping.

The Loyal Toast (proposed by the State President) having been honoured, Mr. Palfreyman called upon Mr. Crisp to propose the toast of "The Guild."

Mr. Crisp, in the course of his speech, referred to the work of the pioneers of the Guild and the development of the Guild into a great national and democratic organisation, capable of reflecting the views of retail pharmacy, and voicing the will of the majority. He emphasised that its future success lay with the active and loyal support of the rank and file no less than in the sincerity and enthusiasm of its leaders.

Mr. J. H. Gould, at the President's request, then made a presentation to Mr. and Mrs. Brammall. In making the presentation Mr. Gould in his usual fashion humorously traced his associations with Mr. Brammall (whom he claimed to have known as a baby) from the cradle, through his years as an apprentice, his retail experience right up to the time of his final interment in a Government department. On behalf of the members of the State Branch, Mr. Gould presented Mrs. Brammall with a silver cruet and Mr. Brammall with a handsome magazine rack, as a token of the esteem

in which they were held, and to mark Mr. Brammall's retirement as State President.

Mr. Brammall, who was received with applause, thanked Mr. Gould for his remarks and members for their gifts, and then referred in happy mood to his association with retail pharmacy in general and the Guild in particular. In wishing the Guild all future success, he referred to Mr. Crisp's statement concerning the need for the active and loyal support of the rank and file as a factor in the Guild's future. Mr. Brammall urged members to stand firmly for the Guild's principles, and to adhere steadfastly to the decisions of the Federal Council and the State Branch Committee.

In conclusion, he admitted that his active association with the Guild was what he would miss most in his new position, but trusted that his past experience in the Guild would enable him to approach pharmacy's problems with a clear understanding. (Applause.)

Mr. F. T. Holmes also spoke briefly, and in thanking members for his invitation to the dinner referred to his long association with retail pharmacy and the Guild.

The function was an outstanding success, and much credit is due to the State President and the Guild Secretary for their organisation of the preliminary arrangements.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 65 Murray street, Hobart, on August 11, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. H. H. Pearce (President), T. A. Stephens, D. R. Crisp, E. H. Shield and Registrar.

Apparatus in Pharmacies.—Mr. Crisp stated that Dr. Burgin was expecting full details of the latest English requirements. The meeting decided to defer further discussion pending receipt of this information.

Diploma.—The Registrar reported that Miss Janet Anderson had requested that the diploma issued to her be amended to read Janet Baird Anderson.

The indentures of Miss Anderson and all records with the Board were in the name of Janet Anderson. It was therefore decided that as a new certificate could not be issued an endorsement should be made on the back of the one issued stating that the person named on the certificate is also known as Miss Janet Baird Anderson.

Pharmaceutical Register.—James Harold Stutter (ex Great Britain) was registered.

Indentures.—Anne Bailey to Glynn Roy Bester: Completed indentures were received and registration approved.

Apprentices.—A letter was received from the Headmaster of the Launceston Church Grammar School, Mr. H. Vernon Jones, regarding the qualifications of Richard Hawson for admission to apprenticeship.

After considering the confusion which appears in this particular case it was decided that a circular should be sent to the Headmaster of each secondary school in the State setting out the qualifications necessary for a student to be eligible for apprenticeship to pharmacy.

Poisons Act: Narcotics.—A letter received from the Collector of Customs, Hobart, asking if wholesalers, chemists and dealers are required to keep stocks of narcotic drugs in a secure place.—To be advised that the Act requires stocks of narcotic drugs to be kept in a secure place.

Letters from the Public Health Department, Hobart and Adelaide, regarding narcotic drugs, were deferred for consideration at the next meeting, also a letter from the State Chief Veterinary Officer, regarding Rodenticide 1080.

The meeting closed at 11 p.m., after financial business had been dealt with.

TASMANIA (Continued)

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

General Meeting

A General Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania was held at 47 Murray street, Hobart, on July 8.

Present.—Messrs. A. G. Gould (Chairman), J. Kaufman, I. McCloud, W. McCloud, K. R. Crawford, J. H. Gould, D. Crisp, B. R. Gilbert, C. A. Robertson, Mrs. Hawkes, Miss A. Wilkes, Miss Tribolot, Miss Anderson.

Refresher Course.—The Chairman reported that he had discussed with Dr. Burgin the possibility of holding in the near future a series of lectures for refresher work. Dr. Burgin undertook to prepare a lecture on Modern Antibiotics and also to contact Dr. Polya, of the Technical Education Branch, re the chemistry side of such a lecture. It was anticipated that these lectures would be held in approximately six weeks' time.

State Education Advisory Committee.—Mr. Robertson outlined the progress made by the Education Advisory Committee.

New Member Elected.—Miss E. Jebb, of Launceston.

Examination Papers.—Reported by students that no surplus copies of examination papers are kept by the Pharmacy Board for reference. It was resolved that an approach be made to the Pharmacy Board to keep and file copies of all examination papers as set by the Board, and that they be made available to students on request.

Reports from Examiners.—The following examiners of the Board submitted written reports on the June examination, and discussion followed the reading of each report from Messrs. K. H. Jenkins, Dr. J. C. Burgin and Dr. Polya.

The meeting closed at 9.45 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY COUNCIL MEETING.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania met at 47 Murray Street, Hobart, on August 12, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. A. G. Gould (Chairman), Miss M. E. Andrews, Messrs. K. H. Jenkins, E. H. Shield, C. A. Robertson, and Secretary.

Lecture.—Mr. Gould reported that Dr. Burgin and Dr. Polya were prepared to conduct an evening on the subject of antibiotics during the month of September.

Materia Medica.—Mr. Shield, in referring to the revision of the Materia Medica which he had carried out, requested that it be recorded that Mr. G. A. Calver had given much assistance in the revision of this subject.

Examination Papers.—The Secretary stated that the matter of having files of examination papers available for students had already received attention by the Pharmacy Board.

Financial.—Accounts totalling £111/0/3 were passed for payment.

New Member Elected.—Mr. James Harold Stutter.

The meeting closed at 9.15 p.m.

THE GUILD

Executive Meeting

The Executive of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild met at 73 Liverpool street, Hobart, on July 24, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. L. W. Palfreyman (Chairman), K. H. Jenkins, J. H. Gould, T. A. Stephens, D. R. Crisp, and the Secretary.

Contract.—A further letter was received from Associated Pulp and Paper Makers, Burnie, requesting that

we reconsider the inclusion of the clause that bottle prices should be included with the dispensing fee.

The meeting decided that a letter should be sent to A.P.P.M. stressing our desire for the overall fee.

Price Control.—Following receipt of advice from Federal Office that individual applications should be made by the States for the decontrol of dispensing fees, an application had been made to the Tasmanian Prices Commissioner for this decontrol, but no reply had been received as yet.

Annual General Meeting.—Members decided that the Annual General Meeting should be held on August 28, and that following the meeting supper would be served at Mr. J. H. Gould's residence.

S.B.C. Election.—The Secretary reported that there would be seven vacancies to be filled on the State Branch Committee. Details for the nominations and ballot were left in his hands.

Mr. T. A. Stephens was appointed Returning Officer.

New Member Elected.—Mr. Walter Stanley Maitland Joscelyne, of 216 Wellington street, Launceston.

Federal Council Meeting.—Advice was received that the next Federal Council meeting would be held in Melbourne on October 27, 1952.

Mr. Palfreyman suggested that it would be most desirable to have a second delegate to attend this meeting. He thought it would give considerable assistance to the Branch and to Northern members particularly if a member of the Committee residing in the north were appointed Second Delegate.

The matter was left for further consideration.

Financial.—Accounts totalling £324/13/2 were passed for payment.

Medical Benefits Fund.—Advice was received from the Medical Benefits Fund of Australia Ltd. stating that it would commence operations in Tasmania on August 4.

It was decided that members be advised that this was the fund sponsored by the B.M.A. and approved by the Guild.

The Secretary was instructed to provide the Manager, Mr. Brettnall, with a letter to the above effect.

Members decided that subscriptions to this fund should only be received by chemists between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. Monday to Thursday inclusive.

Price Lists.—Advice was received from Federal Office that the Ethicals price list should be ready during the first week in August, and that the Patents list should be ready within one month.

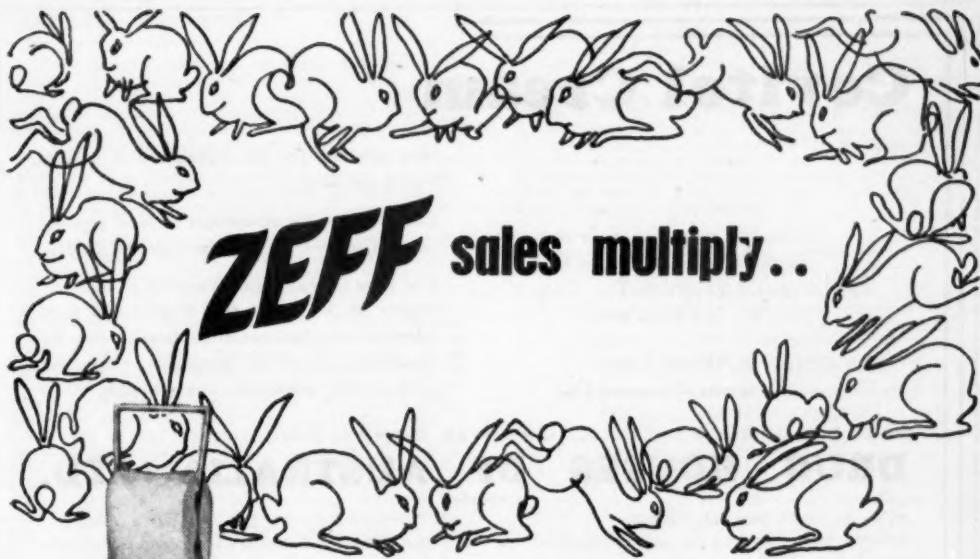
After discussing the necessity for prompt despatch of price lists when received by our Hobart office, the meeting decided that a set of addressograph plates covering all members should be prepared immediately with the object of having several sets of envelopes and wrappers addressed ready for the posting of price amendments.

The meeting closed at 10.15 p.m.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TASMANIAN BRANCH.

The report of Mr. L. W. Palfreyman, State President of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild for the year ended June 30, 1952, is well presented, and gives a concise summary of the activities of the Branch for the past year.

It is noted that at June 30, 1952, there were 78 financial members, an increase of three for the year. On the financial side, it is stated that "finances have further deteriorated" over the past year, showing a deficit of £36. It is hoped that this decline will be arrested by the increase of the membership subscription to £10/10/- per annum, as from July 1, 1952. This increase, approved by 83.3 per cent. of members voting, had become necessary to cover the increased costs in administering the activities of the Guild, both in the Federal and State Offices. The report continues: "In addition to this extra cost, finance is required for the establishment, as separate departments of the Guild, of the Public Relations Secretariat, the Bureau of Pharmaceutical Statistics, and Pricing; each an essential part



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Zeff sales are increasing by thousands. Every month more and more housewives are buying and recommending Zeff. Zeff, the new easy-to-use household air refresher, freshens every room from kitchen to laundry, killing every unpleasant smell quickly and pleasantly. Women want Zeff — in the big 6-ounce bottle, priced at only 4/11. The Price to the Trade is 39/- per dozen.

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3 dos.	Zeff Air Refresher	less 2½%
3 dos.	"Vaseline" Hair Tonic No. 1	less 2½%
3 dos.	"Vaseline" Hair Tonic No. 2	less 2½%
6 dos.	"Vaseline" Liquid Shampoo No. 1	less 2½%
3 dos.	"Vaseline" Liquid Shampoo No. 2	less 2½%
6 dos.	"Vaseline" Petroleum Jelly	less 2½%
6 dos.	"Vaseline" Solid Brilliantine	less 2½%
6 dos.	"Vaseline" Camphor Ice	less 2½%
12 dos.	"Vaseline" BRAND PRODUCTS and ZEFF ASST.	less 5%

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Covitol is presented as a non-separating cream, containing Cod Liver Oil 22% with Zinc Oxide 35%, etc., in a bland base—

In tubes of 2 oz.,
in pots of 4 oz. and 1 lb.

Most effective for skin-chafing and in healing broken chilblains.

Covitol offers the advantages of local application of Cod Liver Oil, together with Zinc Oxide.

Cod Liver Oil has been the subject of numerous reports which indicate that it diminishes local infection, liquefies necrotic material and, by stimulating growth of granulation tissue and epithelization, accelerates wound healing.

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Easier.. cleaner.. longer-lasting, changed in a moment!

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A new and better way to price your goods. Plastic covered, flexible metal STIXIE Price Clips may be fitted firmly to any type of shelf edge. Quickly and easily fitted, they stay there! To fit wooden, metal or glass shelves of all sizes or to

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Price tickets slip under the plastic cover and fold back to secure.



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TASMANIA (Continued)

in the successful conduct of Guild affairs in the Federal sphere." Acknowledgments are made in the report of the excellent work of the Public Relations Secretariat and the Merchandising section; visits by representatives of these departments during the year were very helpful and much appreciated.

As regards price lists, the report states that with the setting up of a Pricing Department within the Federal Office to handle the regular issues of the price lists and amendments, the handicaps of the past year will be overcome.

The work of the State Branch Committee continues to demand much time of its members in maintaining constant vigilance over the interests of pharmacists. With the retirement of three of the Committee, namely, Messrs. A. P. Brammall, F. T. Holmes and R. S. Stephenson, the necessity for other members to come forward and take an active part in conducting the affairs of the Branch is stressed. The work of members of the State Branch Committee and of members serving on the various sub-committees is acknowledged; also the keen interest taken in Guild affairs by Northern members. The exchange of visits by North and South is maintaining a very valuable contact, and thanks for the work done by Messrs. N. G. Dineen and J. B. Warland-Browne, as President and Secretary, respectively, of the Northern District, are recorded.

Lodge dispensing work is now being done on the Guild tariff basis under contract on an approved agreement or at ordinary Guild rates. This marks the discontinuance of the obsolete flat-rate for dispensing for the various lodges.

Acknowledgment is also made of the work of the Bureau of Pharmaceutical Statistics, which continues to operate for the benefit of all members in dealing with the many mathematical problems arising through the negotiations between the Guild and the Federal Government on Pensioner Medical Service and Pharmaceutical Benefits matters. The President has extended his thanks to the various chemists in Tasmania who willingly gave their time to supplying statistical details of dispensing to the Bureau.

The annual report will be presented to members at the annual meeting.

COMMONWEALTH

PERSONAL and GENERAL

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. A. W. Burton, United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania, announces that Mr. J. D. Leithhead, a United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in Sydney, has been transferred to a similar position in Melbourne to replace Mr. W. G. Lamarque, M.B.E., who was recently posted to Karachi.

USE OF CORTISONE RESTRICTED.

"The Sydney Morning Herald" in a recent issue quoted a statement by an officer of the Commonwealth Department of Health in regard to supply of Cortisone in Australia. This spokesman said that Cortisone was supplied only on medical prescription, and after the Department had examined the grounds on which the doctor prescribed. The public could safely take it that no patent medicine which claimed to contain Cortisone could possibly contain the substance in any amount that would make the slightest difference to any illness.

HEROIN PREPARATIONS.

Question in Parliament.

On behalf of the Minister for Health, Sir Earle Page, it was stated in the Senate on August 8 that the Commonwealth Government was making a survey of the use of drugs in Australia.

This statement followed questions in the Senate by Senator Agnes Robertson about the illicit use of drugs. She had asked the Department of Health to investigate whether there was an increasing use of drugs, especially among teenagers; if the consumption of heroin in Australia had increased, and what steps were being taken to police imports of the drug.

NEW ZEALAND

PERSONAL and GENERAL

SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS.

On August 1, 1952, a fundamental change in the supply of medicine under Social Security Benefits was inaugurated. Allegedly only part of the medicines supplied is used, and in an endeavour to cut down on this wasted surplus a prescription is claimable now for only 15 days' supply, with one repeat allowed. While 30 days' supply has been in vogue for years—and this new method gives a total of 30 days too—it is thought that patients may not now take up their repeats, and thus save the Fund considerably in drugs. Against this, of course, is the fact that if people do take their repeats, the Fund will have to pay nearly double in dispensing fees.

Opinions among chemists are divided on the issue. Undoubtedly a large number of medicines marked "Repeat if necessary" have not been collected. In the centres of cities this is particularly so. In the suburbs it has been more convenient to collect repeats, so more have been taken up. In rural areas the habit has been to order a month's supply anyway, and here the biggest inconvenience is expected. The collection of carriage and postage fees has always been a bane, and the new system will not aggravate it. This can be overcome in part by the use of the "extended order" system, whereby a three months' supply may be authorised, but this means also that a chemist must wait an additional three months before claiming for his money from the department.

With sterling balances and internal costs to government as major issues of the day, departments have had to examine every rising item. In November last, following a year's bumper overseas prices—especially wool—a large addition to the drugs claimable on Social Security was allowed. Antihistamines and oral penicillin were particular cases.

In May, 1952, after very protracted negotiations between Guild, Pharmacy Plan Committee and Health Department, a so-called "Twopenny Rise" was granted on dispensing fees of mixtures. This disgusted the Guild, but subsequent rises in drug costs (with the same percentage on-cost for "profit") have made their case much harder to contest. This case remains one of principle: that dispensing costs, reflected particularly in wage rises, should automatically be allowed in extra dispensing fees. The Arbitration Court announcement of July, 1952, is a case in point. Out of the statement chemists' assistants will get approximately 10/- a week more. If it is agreed that four prescriptions can be completed in an hour by one assistant (and there is general agreement here), then the 40-hour week total is 160 prescriptions, and the extra wage cost of each prescription is three farthings by simple division.

NEW ZEALAND (Continued)

Against this the department has an answer. Last year, prescriptions—more than eight millions for our one and three-quarter million population—cost on average about 6/- each. From enquiries it appears that this year the price will be nearer 7/- each, and, the department will contend, all this rise for no more labour involved.

Returning to oral penicillin. After August 1 no more than ten tablets per prescription will be a charge on the Fund. It is supposed that the over-use of these tablets (the stronger ones at 3/- a tablet) has been a major contributing factor to rising prescription-price averages.

One disturbing feature of drug distribution lately has been the restricting of the supply of Aureomycin, Chloramphenicol and now Isonicotinic Acid Hydrazide to Hospital Boards only. While some Boards appear to have allowed the drugs freely on any medical prescription, others have restricted the supply to inpatients alone. The confusion upsets doctors, chemists and patients, but the extra scrutiny on hospital costs will probably further restrict supply. Various methods are suggested to overcome the inconvenience in genuine cases, but the example of oral penicillin makes the department wary of too free a supply.

Meanwhile contracting chemists and doctors have been given these new schemes to help stabilise costs, and doctors alone have been issued eight sheets of costs-to-the-Fund of various drugs in general use. August 1, 1952, may well be a decisive date in pharmacy-Health Department relationships.

NEW SOUTH WALES

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

AMENDING PHARMACY ACT.

A notice in the New South Wales Government Gazette dated June 13, 1952, places administration of the Pharmacy (Amendment) Act 1952 under the Minister for Health.

DOCTOR Deregistered.

The Medical Disciplinary Tribunal on July 26 found Dr. Reginald J. Nowland, 31, guilty of infamous conduct and ordered that his name be removed from the Medical Register. He had been charged with having made false and misleading statements concerning a drug register and with having administered drugs to himself.

USE OF CORTISONE.

"The Sydney Morning Herald," in referring to a news item concerning the addition of Cortisone and preparations to the list of poisons in South Australia recently, quoted a New South Wales State Health Department authority as saying that it was impossible for the New South Wales Government to take the same action as South Australia.

Said this official: "Our Food and Drugs Act is many years out of date in many respects. In England, as in South Australia and several other places, the use of the names of Cortisone and any other substance can be stopped by declaring them poisonous drugs."

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

By notice in the N.S.W. Government Gazette, July 11, 1952, the following diseases were proclaimed as Infectious Diseases:

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, Ancylostomiasis, Brucellosis, Chorea (rheumatic), Cholera, Dengue Fever,

Diphtheria, Infantile Diarrhoea (diarrhoea of more than 48 hours' duration in an infant under two years of age), Virus Encephalitis, Leprosy, Leptospirosis, Meningococcal Infection, Ornithosis, Paratyphoid Fever, Plague, Puerperal Fever, Rheumatic Fever, Scarlet Fever, Smallpox, Tuberculosis, Typhoid Fever, Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever.

A further notice in the same Gazette sets out the periods of exclusion for school of pupils suffering from infectious diseases and also of those who have been exposed to infection.

CASUAL USE OF ANTIBIOTICS CONDEMNED.

Dr. A. W. Morrow, in an address to the Second Annual Conference of the New South Wales Sister Tutors at B.M.A. House on July 7, stated that the use of antibiotics and other new drugs had led, in many cases, to a lowering in the standard of medical practice.

Medical practitioners, he said, were too keen to give their patients potent drugs for minor illnesses.

It was stupid to waste valuable drugs on minor throat ailments. In many cases the use of the drug had increased the patient's susceptibility to asthma and other sensitive diseases. People who went to chemists' shops and bought penicillin lozenges for sore throats deserved to become sick.

Dr. Morrow advocated the prohibition of manufacture of such medicated sweets. The immunity they set up, he claimed, resulted in their being ineffectual when used subsequently in cases of serious illness.

WOMEN'S ORGANISATION WANTS ANTIDOTES ON POISON BOTTLES.

The Secretary of the Women's Central Organising Committee of the Labour Party, Mrs. E. Roper, is reported in the Sydney "Telegraph" of July 12 as advocating the compulsory placing of antidote labels on containers of all poisonous and dangerous drugs.

"We think it would help parents if an antidote were printed on the bottles. Parents would then be able to treat the children." Mrs. Roper said the Committee would ask the State Government to force manufacturers to print antidotes on labels.

In some States provision is made in the regulations under the Poisons Act for compulsory labelling of poison containers with suitable antidotes or directions for treatment. This is a wise provision. Not merely does it protect the public, but manufacturers in their own interests receive some protection against civil claims if they have taken reasonable steps to give due warning of the danger of a substance or preparation.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met at 52 Bridge Street, Sydney, on August 12, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. J. L. Townley (President), Messrs. L. Smith, S. Wright, G. Gostelow, G. Williams, A. West, R. Hudspeth and G. Simpson.

Welcome to New Member.—The President welcomed Mr. S. Wright to the Board, and expressed the belief that Mr. Wright would be able to materially assist the Board in its administrative duties.

Applications for Registration were approved as follows:

Having Passed Qualifying Examination: Robert Francis Hunt, John William Ramsay, Diana Rowena Wilson and Owen Weaver.

By Reciprocal Agreement: Frederick James Rudwick (from Western Australia), Leigh Maloyon Vickridge (from New Zealand), George Stuart McNeill, (from Victoria), and Brian Murray Osborne (from Queensland).

Certificates of Identity Issued.—P. Ditchfield and L. A. Tanner, both to Great Britain.

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SPECIAL PHARMACIST'S SET

Here is a complete outfit specially designed for price-ticketing all your goods easily, quickly and effectively.

SUPPLIED IN HANDY CARTONS, containing 1,400 PRICE TICKETS.

200 Spring Tension Clips. 100 Price Tickets, ranging from 15/- to £1.
630 Price Tickets, ranging from 3d. to 5/-. And
600 Price Tickets, ranging from 5/- to 15/-. 70 Blank Price Tickets.

Price: £4/18/- per set. Plus 12/3 Tax. Post Free.

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"HEME" ELECTRIC TURNTABLE



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- Can support up to one hundred-weight.
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Send for full particulars NOW:

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SYDNEY

NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

Poisons Act.—The following deaths from poisons had been received since last meeting, viz.: 4 Barbiturate, 4 Chloral Hydrate, 1 Lysol, 2 Strychnine, 1 Sulphuric Acid, 1 Nicotine, 1 Eucrasol.

Leaving Certificate Accepted in Lieu of Preliminary Examination.—1.

Indentures Registered comprised 3 transfers and 1 cancellation.

Vetcrin Ointment.—The firm was to be advised that no control was exercised under the Poisons Act in respect of this product.

Antidotes on Containers of Poisonous Substances.—It was decided to inform the Deputy Director-General of Public Health that the Board agreed that the containers of common poisons should bear a label giving an antidote, but that the Board had no power to require this.

Proposed New Pharmacy Course.—The Registrar undertook to give this matter publicity through the Trade Journals.

Meeting closed at 10 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild met at "Science House," 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney, on July 10, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. L. W. Smith, J. Little, R. W. Feller, W. G. Sapsford, O. C. V. Leggo, L. M. Fox, C. Bradford, K. Jordan, K. E. Thomas and R. S. Leece.

Report of Meeting of Executive held on July 4:

Guild Pricing Service.—The Secretary said that the Federal Secretary advised that Federal Council had decided that the dispensing drug tariff and the prescription proprietaries list should be reprinted and issued quarterly, and that weekly amendment sheets for both lists should be introduced. Both the lists and the amendment sheets would be produced by Federal office and forwarded in bulk to the States for distribution to members.

The Secretary said he desired instructions as to the manner in which pricing service subscriptions should be collected, and also a decision as to the amount of the subscription.

After discussion and consideration of estimates for the year 1952-53, it was resolved that the fee for the comprehensive pricing service should be £4/4/- per annum, payable for an ancillary service. It was further decided that the Secretary should prepare an article setting out the full extent of the comprehensive Guild pricing service with coupon attached for use by Guild members when subscribing to the service, and that such information be published in the Guild Service Bulletin and the Gilseal News.

State Branch Committee—Retiring Members.—The Secretary said that the following members retired in accordance with the rules: Messrs. L. M. Fox, K. Jordan, J. Little, W. F. Pinerua, L. W. Smith, and K. E. Thomas. Nominations would close on July 14.

Annual General Meeting.—The Secretary said the meeting would be held on Wednesday, August 27, at 8 p.m., at Federation Hall, 7th Floor, Federation House, 166 Phillip Street, Sydney, between Martin Place and King Street, left-hand side towards King Street.

Mr. Smith said the date had been altered to August 27 to permit all members of the State Branch Committee to attend.

Reports of Sub-Committees were dealt with, as follows:—

(A) **Trade and Commerce, Planning and Publicity:**

Correspondence.—Mr. R. D. Toppin: Is of the opinion that any further case for complaint regarding retail

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MONTHLY, as per regulations?

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Queensland—Taylor Elliotts Pty. Ltd., Brisbane, Rockhampton, Townsville, Cairns.
South Australia—A. M. Bickford & Sons Ltd., Adelaide.
West Australia—Felton Grimwade & Bickfords Ltd., Perth.
Tasmania—Irvine McEachern (1934) Pty. Ltd., Launceston; F. Fairthorne & Sons, Hobart.

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price of Isobrom tablets could be obviated by suggesting a retail price in the price list to be issued soon. Mr. Jordan said the price list to be issued by Toppin's was in the printer's hands and would be published soon. It would show a cent for cent mark-up in respect of Isobrom Tablets. It was decided to inform Mr. Clifton, of Crookwell, accordingly.

Kodak (Asia) Pty. Ltd., advising Mr. K. B. Allen will supply details of price changes of Kodak products for the Guild Service Bulletin. Noted. Mr. Thomas said that Mr. Coad would receive price alterations in future.

Elliott & Australian Drug Pty. Ltd., suggesting that the side panels on the "Gilseal" Fluid Magnesia labels be removed, and the descriptive matter be placed on the back of the bottle. Mr. Little said he had approved the proposed alteration.

Campaign—Reduction in Sales Tax on Cosmetics.—The Secretary reported that in conjunction with the Cosmetic Manufacturers' Association, a case seeking a reduction in sales tax on cosmetics had been prepared and forwarded to zone key-men for presentation to Members of the Federal Parliament.

Campaign—Abolition of Income Tax on Goodwill.—The Secretary reported that in conjunction with the Newsagents' Federation and other retail organisations, a case had been prepared, at a meeting in Melbourne, supporting the abolition of income tax on goodwill attached to leasehold premises. Copies of the case, together with instructions, had been forwarded to zone key-men for presentation to Members of the Federal Parliament.

The Secretary said that the special committee on taxation had already considered the matter in Melbourne and would visit Sydney on July 14 to consider further the representations made to Sir Arthur Fadden in Melbourne. There appeared to be some prospects for an alteration in the income tax law.

(B) Reparation, Lodge and Hospital Dispensing:

The Sub-committee met at "Science House," Sydney, on June 30, at 8 p.m., when there were present: Messrs. R. W. Feller (Chairman), W. F. Pinerua, W. G. Sapsford and L. W. Smith.

P.B. Dispensing in Public Hospitals.—Mr. Feller referred to Circular No. 788, issued by the Hospitals Commission of N.S.W. The matter of P.B. dispensing in public hospitals had now been satisfactorily adjusted. Mr. Feller said that the Guild had worked for 20 months to bring about the present satisfactory state of affairs. Credit was due to the Secretary for his part in the campaign.

Mr. Conolly said that great credit was due to Mr. Leggo and Mr. Smith for the parts they played respectively in contacting Sir Earle Page and in work in the field.

Mr. F. J. McNamara, West Wyalong, enquiring if a registered pharmacist is not permitted to dispense P.B.'s for public ward patients, then does it not follow that unqualified persons would be dispensing pharmaceutical benefits. Received.

Mr. C. H. Todd, Temora, attaching copy of letter sent to the local hospital secretary detailing arrangements for P.B. dispensing at the local hospital. The secretary said that P.B. dispensing in public hospitals at Temora was now satisfactory.

P.B.A.—Dr. Metcalfe, Canberra, regarding price list of pharmaceutical benefits. It was decided that this matter should be referred to the next meeting of the Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee for discussion relating to the principles implied in the letter.

Mr. P. H. Outridge, Murwillumbah, regarding removal from the list of pharmaceutical benefits due to an argument re prices. Noted.

Mr. J. Friedlieb, Albury, emphatically protesting against the removal without official notice of all types of syringes, Procaine Penicillin, from the P.B. List. Noted.

Mr. S. T. Dawson, Marrickville, complaining that Sul-

NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

phadiazine Dulcets (Abbott's) have been removed from the P.B. List. Noted.

Mr. W. C. Sheaves, Leura, complaining that payment has not been received for P.B. claims, also late notification of removals from the P.B. list. Noted.

Mr. L. R. Thomas, South Grafton, regarding Syrettes Penicillin removed from the list. Members have stocks on hand. Not notified till late in May. Doctors of Grafton district advised at least three weeks before the chemists. The Secretary said that the several matters mentioned had been referred to the Federal Secretary for comment and appropriate action.

Federal Secretary, regarding removal of items from the P.B. List. Advising every effort is being made to arrive at a solution to the lack of notification of deletion of lines. It was stated that the Health Department's attitude was that the giving of 30 days' notice of removal of P.B. items from the list would result in collusion. The whole basis of the P.B. scheme was on monthly buying.

Dispensing of Pharmaceutical Benefits in Public Hospitals.—Mr. Feller said that the Hospitals Commission of N.S.W. had now issued a circular, No. 788, which corrected the hospital dispensing position in N.S.W. Pharmaceutical benefits for private and intermediate in-patients would now be dispensed by private pharmacists, who would claim on the Federal Government in accordance with the usual procedure. Mr. Feller said it had taken 20 months to achieve victory in this case. Credit was due to Mr. L. W. Smith, Mr. O. C. V. Leggo and the Secretary for fine achievement, and the committee should accord them congratulations for their successful endeavours. Victory had been achieved under conditions of great difficulty. All that the Guild had striven for had now been achieved.

Pharmaceutical Benefits—Removal from List Without Notice.—Mr. Feller said that considerable criticism was evident on all sides concerning the removal of pharmaceutical benefits from the list without prior notice. This matter should be taken up energetically by the Guild on behalf of its members.

Hospital Contribution Fund of N.S.W.—New terms and conditions re agencies: It was decided to publish the new terms and conditions in the Gilseal News.

(C) Pricing Sub-committee:

New Prices for Containers.—Mr. Thomas said that new prices for containers had been approved, Approval No. 2/17031.

The Secretary said the application had been correctly set out in the proper tabulated form, and this had no doubt contributed to the entire success of the Guild's application.

A.P.F. Preparations—Prices.—These had been published in the Guild Service Bulletin. Mr. Thomas said they had been prepared by Mr. Leece. Mr. Sapsford said the tabulation was very good.

Amendments to Tabulated List of Broken Quantities of Tablets, Etc.—Alterations would need to be made to the list following alterations in drug prices.

Ovaltine—Reduction in Profit Margin.—The Secretary said that in company with Mr. Metcalfe of A. Wander Ltd., he had interviewed the N.S.W. Prices Branch, seeking a restoration of the percentage profit margin in respect of Ovaltine. A letter had also been sent to the Prices Branch, but no word of the decision had yet been received.

Increase in Prices of Drugs and Chemicals.—Mr. Thomas reported that Circular No. 77 and Circular No. 78 had been issued by the N.S.W. Drug Group notifying increased prices. Details had been sent to the Federal Secretary and also to the Department of Health, Canberra.

Mr. Thomas referred to a letter from Mr. Lane regarding the reduction in prices of pharmaceutical benefits without notice. Losses were entering into the

Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme which had not previously been in evidence. It was decided to ask Mr. Lane to advise the Guild of the number of Sulphadiazine tablets dispensed during the last three months—giving monthly totals.

(D) Industrial and Early Closing Sub-committee: Chemists (State) Award.

Mr. Smith reported that the minutes had been settled on July 9, 1952.

It was decided that the representative's report and the report of sub-committees be adopted, and the recommendations contained therein be put into effect.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. Trevor James Olson, Coonabarabran, and Alan Noel Bramble Percival, Beverly Hills.

Reinstatement.—Resolved that the estate of the late Miss D. Macdermott, Mosman, be reinstated.

Alteration in Status.—J. P. Faust, now: Estate of late J. P. Faust, Blacktown. Resolved that the alteration in status be noted.

Pharmaceutical Conference, Philadelphia, U.S.A.—

The chairman read a telegram from Allen & Hanburys addressed to Mr. Leggo, reading: "Please be appointed A. and H. emissary to convey to those concerned the company's offer to sponsor President's attendance Philadelphia to extent of £641/3/- Australian currency."

The meeting considered it was a splendid effort to have Australia represented at the conference at Philadelphia. It was decided that the President of the Guild and the President of the Society should be asked to write a letter of thanks to Allen and Hanbury Ltd. for its splendid gesture in relation to the attendance at the Philadelphia Pharmaceutical Conference of the President of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia and New Zealand. Mr. W. R. Cutler.

It was stated that a telegram of congratulations had been sent to Mr. Cutler by the Guild.

Special Meeting of State Branch Committee.—A special meeting of the S.B.C. would be held on July 21, at 8 p.m.

The meeting terminated at 11 p.m.

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The corner position makes it approachable from three directions with no parking troubles.

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After a period of training, the selected applicants will be required to call on doctors, retail chemists, hospitals, and veterinary practitioners.

Applicants should have previous experience in retail or hospital pharmacy. A pharmaceutical qualification is not essential.

Commencing salary will be commensurate with experience, and a car will be provided by the Company. Applications should be addressed:-

Managing Director,
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CHEMIST, experienced manuf. representative, disengaged, **SEEKS REPRESENT IN S.A.** firm with chemists' lines. Reply "Chemist," G.P.O. Box 955H, Adelaide.

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Applications are invited from persons desirous of appointment to the undermentioned vacancies in the Public Service of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. The salary rates quoted are actual and include cost-of-living adjustments and territorial allowance.

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Qualifications: Registered Pharmaceutical Chemist; sound experience in stores and accounting procedures.

Duties: Control bulk medical store; supervise stores accounting; prepare import and export entries; dispense prescriptions and control of dangerous drugs and poisons.

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Duties: Supervision of stores; manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations and dispensing prescriptions.

LOCATION: Any part of Papua and New Guinea.

LEAVE: Three months after 21 months' service in the Territory.

APPLICATIONS: Applications, including full name, date and place of birth, qualifications, experience, marital state, and war service (if any), and accompanied by copies only of testimonials to the Secretary, Department of Territories, Canberra, A.C.T.

ALBERT KOCH, Qualified Analyst, 469 Little Collins Street, Melbourne. Food and drugs tested for purity. Phones: MU 1922 and LF 1069.

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Offers you a guaranteed circulation (Audit Bureau) covering the whole of the Australian drug trade. It is the largest and most widely read Pharmaceutical Journal in the Antipodes. Owned and conducted by Pharmacists. Annual subscription, £1/15/-, within the British Commonwealth; £2 foreign. Advertising rates on application.

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both Pharmaceutical and Industrial grades, have been extensively used in industry for many years. The process of manufacture employed ensures the maintenance of desirable characteristics such as chemical purity, fineness, whiteness and physical uniformity. The different varieties include:

LIGHT CARBONATE OF MAGNESIA

In powder and bulk. In powder form it is specially suited for the manufacture of toilet powders, tooth powders and pastes, and as a filter for various essences.

LIGHT CALCINED MAGNESIA

is well known for its high uniform quality. It is used in the compounding of medicines.

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is an extremely lightweight grade of material very suitable for the manufacture of Cream of Magnesia.

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is similar except in bulk to Light Carbonate. It is used in the compounding of medicines, also in stomachic preparations.

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is used in the manufacture of milk of magnesia, also in toothpaste. It conforms to B.P. requirements.

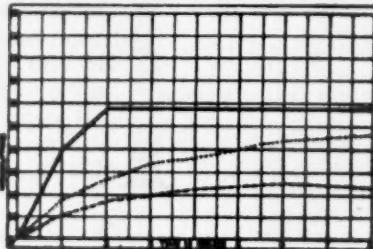
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is used for the compounding of medicines in much the same way as Light Calcined Magnesia, but, of course, it is less bulky.

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an emulsion, in bulk and in patented process, that ensures an absolutely pure product of regular composition, whilst viscosity can be varied to suit bottles. Patterson's Brand is prepared by an improved method to customers' requirements. In addition to its virtues as an Antacid, Patterson's Brand Cream of Magnesia can be used as a mild laxative; is also an excellent liquid dentifrice. A sample bottle (12-oz. size) FREE on request.

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Pattinson's Brand Magnesium Trisilicate is a synthetic compound corresponding in chemical composition and constitution to natural sepiolite. It slowly neutralises weak acids such as occur in the stomach. An overdose is harmless. The graph below shows that in the case of Magnesium Trisilicate neutralisation is retarded and prolonged, a dose continuing its action during the whole of the normal period between meals.



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C.C.'s 0.1%	methylene blue absorbed by 1 grammee
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.....	C.C.'s N
—	Hydrochloric acid neutralised by 1 grammee
—	Magnesium Trisilicate (dried at 100 deg. C.)
—	C.C.'s N
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Procaine Penicillin Oily Injection

Each c.c. contains 300,000 I.U. of
Procaine Penicillin.

Packed in 10 c.c. vials. 19/3

CRYSTALLINE

PENICILLIN

(Sodium Salt)

100,000 I.U. per vial	1/6
200,000 I.U. per vial	1/9
300,000 I.U. per vial	3/3
1 mega I.U. per vial	5/-

'DISTAQUAINE' G.

Crystalline Penicillin Procaine Salt

300,000 I.U. per vial	2/8
400,000 I.U. per vial	5/10
3,000,000 I.U. per vial	17/6

'DISTAQUAINE' FORT.

Crystalline Penicillin Procaine Salt
and Potassium Salt.

400,000 I.U. per vial	3/-
1,200,000 I.U. per vial	7/6

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LACTOBYL **TAXOL**

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